



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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23 February 1993

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Cameroon

SDF Leader Addresses First Rally Since Release

AB2302110593 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 22 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] This weekend, John Fru Ndi, the chairman of Cameroon's opposition Social Democratic Front, the SDF, addressed his first public rally since being released from house arrest. A state of emergency was imposed in Fru Ndi's home area in Northwest Province in the wake of President Biya's disputed election victory last October and the outbreak of violent riots. The SDF maintained they were robbed and their leaders calling for a rerun. [sentence as heard] John Fru Ndi is now back in Bamenda and on the line, Angie Brown asked him how yesterday's rally had gone:

[Begin recording] [Fru Ndi] We had a very, very successful rally with very heavy turnout, almost rivalling the turnout we had at the presidential election campaign on the 10th of October last year.

[Brown] How many people came?

[Fru Ndi] I think we had over 500,000 people.

[Brown] Over 500,000?

[Fru Ndi] Yes, because during the presidential campaign, we had between 700,000 and 800,000 people.

[Brown] There are two reports here. One of them says 5,000 people and the other says 50,000 and you say 500,000?

[Fru Ndi] Well, it depends on how they do their estimations, because I climb on the platform and I see the people. The people who just sit in the crowd and are not seeing how far the crowd extends will not know exactly what is happening, but when I climb on the platform, I see in all directions and I know the number; at least I can estimate. For instance, standing on the platform, if I take a straight line, and know that there are about 1,000 people in a straight line, then I can estimate the number of lines around me.

[Brown] I see, and what was your message to them?

[Fru Ndi] We were supposed to register from January to April. January has passed without registration taking place; February is coming to an end, so I called on the population, the Cameroonian population, to turn out today, 22d, in all the divisional offices to make sure that they are registered. Then the second point I emphasized on was that Cameroon was not going to be colonized again because Biya had failed and he is bringing in Frenchmen to administer for him. For instance, we have a Frenchman as the treasurer general of Cameroon; we have one as the director of Cameroon Airlines; we have one as the director of contracts in Cameroon. And all these people are being recruited from the back door, so we thought that if Biya wanted to be fair to himself and to the Cameroonian people and to the international

community, any experts that he wants, he should advertise such posts in the papers to give open competition to all the countries that are friends to Cameroon. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Central African Republic

Chadian Prime Minister Arrives 21 Feb, Comments

AB2202162193 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 21 Feb 93

[Statement by Chadian Prime Minister Joseph Yodoyman upon his arrival in Central African Republic on 21 Feb]

[Excerpt] I came to attest to the excellent relations existing between Chad and Central African Republic [CAR]. This is the statement the Chadian prime minister made when he arrived this afternoon at the Bangui M'poko International Airport. Mr. Joseph Yodoyman, who is leading a delegation comprising Koibla Djimast, the Chadian interior and security minister, and our ambassador to Chad, Mr. David Nguindo, was met on arrival by his CAR counterpart, Mr. Thimothée Melendoma, Communications Minister Tony da Silva, who was acting for his foreign affairs counterpart; Defense Minister Raymond Mbitikon; Alphonse Gombadi, public security and territorial administration minister; Finance Minister Emmanuel Doukouna; and the minister in charge of the general secretariat of the government and relations with parliament, Ismaila Nimaga. [passage omitted]

Chad

MDD Claims Victory in Clashes With Government Troops

AB2202113893 Paris AFP in French 2230 GMT 21 Feb 93

[Text] Lagos, 21 Feb (AFP)—The Movement for Democracy and Development (MDD, armed Chadian opposition) successfully repelled an attack by the national Army in the Lake Chad area on 11 and 12 February, which reportedly resulted in 300 dead among the government troops, one of the MDD spokesmen informed AFP here on 20 February. The attack was launched at a time when Adoum Maurice Elbongo, chairman of the national conference, was calling on opposition movements to observe a truce and to participate in the conference, the spokesman noted.

The MDD troops, who registered eight dead and five others wounded, seized 11 bazookas, two machine guns, and some light weapons during the fighting, the spokesman disclosed. The government soldiers, in their flight, burned down Fororo Island village, killing two Nigerian fishermen in the process, he added.

After these clashes, a detachment of the Chadian Army carried out a raid on Niger territory, in the Bosso area, where MDD chairman Moussa Medela Mahamat Seid had stayed for one week, according to the spokesman. The Niger Army repelled the Chadians, killing at least one of them, he added.

Congo

Government Asks South Africa To Monitor Elections

MB1302095793 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 13 Feb 93

[Text] Congolese Prime Minister Claude da Costa has asked the South African Government to send observers to monitor the forthcoming election in Congo. This has been disclosed by the head of the South African mission to Zaire, Mr. Herman Hanekom, after talks with Mr. da Costa in Brazzaville. The election is expected to take place in about two months' time, but a date has not yet been announced. Mr. Hanekom said he had also had talks with the Congolese foreign affairs minister, Mr. Benjamin Bunkula, on possible areas of cooperation between their two countries. The construction of a paper mill in Congo and road building had been discussed, but no agreements have been signed.

Equatorial Guinea

Government, Opposition Call for 'Reconciliation'

AB2002195193 Paris AFP in French 1129 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Libreville, 19 Feb (AFP)—The government and the 10 legalized opposition political parties of Equatorial Guinea, which have been holding consultations in Malabo for the past week with a view to "ensuring the success of the democratic process" currently under way in the country, have stated their determination to "pursue the path of reconciliation and pardon."

In a joint statement broadcast on 19 February by Equatorial Guinea's national radio, monitored in Libreville, the spokesman for government, Mr. Antonio Fernando Nve Ngu, and secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, (SPD, legalized opposition party), Mr. Balingha-Balinga Alene, expressed their satisfaction with this first meeting between the government and the legalized opposition parties of Equatorial Guinea.

"This meeting is a victory for both the opposition and government sides (...) We are attending this meeting with a sense of responsibility and with dignity, and we hope it will pursue dialogue and reconciliation," Mr. Antonio Fernando Nve Ngu stated.

On his part, Mr. Balingha-Balinga Alene stated: "Equatorial Guinea cannot disregard the current global changes, and the current democratic process must pursue dialogue and reconciliation."

An amount of 5 million CFA has been allocated to this meeting chaired by Prime Minister Sylvestre Siale Bileka, and which is being attended by all the 10 legalized opposition parties and the former single ruling Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea.

This amount, donated by President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, is meant for the payment of the per diem allowances of participants. Each party has 300,000 CFA and each party leader gets 100,000 CFA every three days, the national radio stated.

According to the radio, some of the most important items on the agenda of this first meeting between the government and the opposition are the access of opposition parties to state media, freedom to engage in political activities, equal rights for all political parties, release of prisoners of opinion, state funding of political parties, and a joint census program for the next legislative elections. The final date for the legislative elections is yet to be fixed.

Moreover, as the current session continues in Malabo, the Popular Union (UP, a legalized opposition party) has announced in a communique signed by Mr. Gabriel Esono Nsue Nchama, the deputy secretary of the party's regional committee in Bata, that two persons have been arrested for political reasons in Niefang (east of the country).

The two arrested men are Luciano Mba Onvoa and Arsene Nkogo Nchama. They have been accused of "listening to propaganda cassettes belonging to the Progress Party of Equatorial Guinea" (a legalized opposition party). This was stated in UP's communique to AFP on 18 February.

Rwanda

Government 'Positively' Responds to RPF Proposals

EA2202211693 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] The Government of Rwanda has reiterated its desire to stop the war. Through Boniface Ngulinzira, its foreign minister, the government has positively responded to the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF). Listen to the foreign minister:

[Begin Ngulinzira recording] The Rwandan Government confirms its statement relating to the restoration of the cease-fire, announced on 15 February, according to which a truce was to be observed all along the front line. The truce, which initially was to last one week, is extended, effective midnight, Monday, 22 February, and is to last until the cease-fire instituted under the cease-fire agreement signed at Arusha, Tanzania, on 12 July 1992 is restored.

The Rwandan Government notes with regret that despite its 15 February truce statement and the one

issued by the RPF on 10 February, numerous cease-fire violations were perpetrated by the RPF over the past week. The Rwandan Government confirms its decision to observe the truce and thus accepts the proposals of the RPF in its cease-fire statement of 21 February 1993 [words indistinct] the following reaction of the Rwandan Government:

1. The Rwandan Armed Forces remain in their current positions.
2. The RPF Army must return to its former positions as noted and established by the neutral Military Observer Group.
3. The area included between the previous positions of the RPF and the positions of the Rwandan Armed Forces will be considered as a demilitarized zone to be used for monitoring the cease-fire implementation.
4. The cease-fire monitoring should be supervised by an international force for cease-fire implementation under the aegis of the OAU and the UN.
5. Those displaced by the war will be settled in the demilitarized zone and will benefit from the protection of the international force for the cease-fire implementation.
6. The Arusha negotiations must resume on 1 March, at the latest.
7. The Rwandan Government asks for a meeting of the joint political-military commission over the next 10 days in order to study all the technical aspects of the cease-fire. [end recording]

Meanwhile, over 50,000 people are being held hostage during the fighting in the communes of Huamba, Kinigi, Nyamugari, and (Cyeru) in the prefecture of Ruhengeri. These are estimated figures released today during a prefectural security meeting of the Ruhengeri prefecture chaired by Prefect Sylvestre Baliyanga, and this does not include the hundreds of dead people.

Zaire

Mobutu Extends Stay in France for 'Health Reasons'

AB2302094593 Paris AFP in English 0308 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Text] Kinshasa, Feb 22 (AFP)—Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko is to extend his current stay in France

for health reasons, Zairian television announced late Monday [22 February] quoting a statement from the president's office.

Marshal Mobutu arrived unexpectedly at the French Cote d'Azur town of Nice Friday [19 February] evening for a private visit and dental treatment. Since then he has twice emerged from his Cap Martin villa to see his dentist in Monaco.

The Zairian president is under international and domestic pressure to hand over to a transitional government paving the way for democratic rule in the African state.

The statement announcing the extension of his stay in France said a meeting he was to have this week with representatives of the High Council of the Republic, or transitional parliament, might take place March 1.

Mobutu had initially been due to return to Zaire Monday or Tuesday [23 February].

Opposition Denounces Private Visit

LD2002135993 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in French 1300 GMT 20 Feb 93

[Excerpts] According to the embassy [as heard], President Mobutu will return to Zaire on Monday or Tuesday. He arrived in France last night for a short private visit, says the French Foreign Ministry, and he is being treated for a dental problem by a French surgeon. [passage omitted]

The spokesman of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, the main Zairian opposition party, is angry at seeing Mobutu enter the French territory. Andre Muningar answers the questions of correspondent Jerome Milagout:

[Begin Muningar recording] Here we see a certain ambiguity in the French position vis-a-vis its French policy. As far as we are concerned, we say that France should absolutely behave like Belgium, that is, prohibit access to its territory to all dignitaries of the Mobutu regime, including himself and his family. [end recording]

Kenya

IMF Delegation Arrives To Assess Reforms

EA2202211093 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] An IMF delegation arrived early this morning to review progress made by Kenya with regard to a number of economic and political reforms. The team held a series of meetings with top government officials, who updated them on Kenya's moves at fulfilling conditions imposed by the international donor community at the Paris Group donor consultative meeting in November 1991. Since then, the government has implemented political reforms that climaxed in last December's multiparty general elections. The country has also undertaken key economic reforms including privatizing and liquidating non-performing state owned firms. Last week, the finance minister announced far reaching financial reforms, while the minister of agriculture liberalized the marketing of maize and wheat key issues in the restructuring of the national cereals and produce board.

Commentary on IMF, World Bank 'Crucial Mission'

EA2202210393 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Station commentary: "On the Resumption of Aid"]

[Text] Our commentary tonight is "on the resumption of aid". The International Monetary Fund, IMF, team is in the country on a crucial mission. They are here to assess if Kenya has fulfilled conditions set by the Fund and the World Bank before the donor countries can be given the go-ahead to release quick disbursement aid suspended nearly two years ago.

Following the Paris consultative group meeting of 1991, the donor community suspended the disbursement of some 350,000,000 dollars, equivalent to over Kshs [Kenyan shillings] 12,000 million, demanding that certain economic and political reforms be carried out first. The conditions set include introduction of pluralist democracy and holding of multiparty general elections, cutting down on the budget deficit, liberalization of the financial and agricultural sectors, among other areas. These and many others are the areas that the professionals have come to assess, but it is hoped that their attention will not be lost to the various measures taken by the government in reducing the level of liquidity in the economy, cutting down government expenditure and reducing lending to financial institutions. It is also worthy of attention that the parastatal reform program committee set up to look into conditions of privatization and sales of loss-making parastatals has done a lot of work.

However, while their verdict is being awaited a few things need to be brought to the attention of some interested parties, both Kenyan and international, that is, all activities and programs of nations and organizations are there to improve the welfare of people. A

successful structural adjustment program will be deemed so when it benefits people. In any case, the IMF and World Bank programs are intended to stimulate economic growth and lead to better conditions of life. Continued campaigns for the withholding of foreign aid support weakens the economy and causes misery to millions of Kenyans and runs the risk of battering down our economic foundations. This will be no good for anybody and it is the Kenyans' wish that the IMF team appreciates this fact.

Kenyans, including some politicians, who campaigned that aid to Kenya is withheld as part of their political strategy need to know their game is sadistic and unpatriotic. What Kenyans need, and the government has always campaigned for, is for the economy to turn around. This is what everybody should be working for.

Delegation To Depart for Visits to European Capitals

EA2202214793 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, will tonight lead a powerful government delegation to Rome, Italy, as a start of a two-week official visit to various European countries. The delegation, which will include the minister for tourism and wildlife, Noah Katana Ngala, will also visit Stockholm, Copenhagen, Brussels, The Hague, Bonn, and London. Apart from reviewing Kenya's contacts with the European Government officials, Musyoka will discuss with his hosts Kenya's domestic political situation after the recently concluded multiparty general elections and the refugee problem. The delegation is expected to wind up its visit to London on Friday, 5 March, where it is scheduled to have discussions with various top British officials.

Separately, FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya today asked IMF officials who are currently in the country to continue withholding aid to Kenya until FINANCE magazine editor Njehu Gatabaki is released and sedition charges against him withdrawn.

Comoros Foreign Minister Arrives 20 Feb

EA2102194093 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 21 Feb 93

[Text] The foreign minister of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros, Said Hassan Said Hachin..., arrived in Kenya yesterday for a two-day visit during which he will meet high-level government officials. KTN interviewed him last night at the residence of the consul general of his country. He said his discussions with Kenyan authorities will touch on various issues, among them the strengthening of economic, cultural, and diplomatic relations between the two countries. He said the aspects should in the future allow ministers of these countries to get together more frequently to exchange information on development and trade prospects.

Uganda

Museveni Opens Sudanese Peace Talks in Entebbe

EA2202194393 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] A Sudanese Government delegation led by the minister of economic planning and investment, Dr. Ali al-Hajj Muhammad, has held talks with the chairman of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, SPLA, Col. John Garang, and his delegation. The talks opened at State House, Entebbe, this morning.

In his opening remarks, President Yoweri Museveni once again said that the people of Africa must realize that the continent faces two major problems, namely, lack of making independent decisions by African countries and the issue of underdevelopment and human resources. Mr. Museveni emphasized that these are two real problems of Africa for which the people of Africa, irrespective of color, religion or any other difference, must design strategies to solve them.

He said that engaging in other secondary issues merely diverts the attention of the people of Africa from these two fundamental problems. Mr. Museveni therefore appealed to the whole of Africa and other parts of the world that are underdeveloped to fully realize the gravity of their situation and desist from being diverted from the major problems confronting them. The president said that the people of Africa will always blame those leaders on the continent who transform secondary issues into principal issues, which, he said, will not help in the alleviation of the continent's major problems at all.

The leader of the Sudanese delegation, Dr. al-Hajj Muhammad, on behalf of his government, thanked President Museveni for his astuteness on major problems confronting Africa, Sudan inclusive. He said that the people of Africa have to sit down together and genuinely discuss these problems. Dr. al-Hajj Muhammad remarked that Africa's human underdevelopment

problem is further compounded by the brain drain to Europe. He further remarked that following the changes in Eastern Europe, Africa is now marginalized. He, however, observed that this development is good, because this neglect of Africa will teach the people of the continent to trust in self-reliance.

The SPLM chairman, Col. John Garang thanked President Yoweri Museveni for arranging the meeting, which he called a very commendable step. He said that the meeting is already a positive step.

Regarding the problems facing Africa as raised by President Museveni, Col. Garang observed that they are common to the people of the Sudan and to the rest of Africa. He said that despite these crucial problems, the Sudanese people have sidetracked them and drifted into secondary issues, thus making the situation in their country more complex than in other countries on the continent.

Col. Garang reaffirmed that he is ready and open to discuss.

Present at the meeting was the Uganda deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Agard Didi.

Minister Urges Peaceful Settlement of Rwandan Crisis

EA2302125293 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0700 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Excerpt] The second deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, has reiterated that Uganda encourages a peaceful resolution of the Rwanda conflict. The minister, who was briefing journalists in Kampala about the meeting of the Council of Ministers which ended in Addis Ababa [Ethiopia] last week, said Uganda has agreed with France to station a neutral United Nations' monitoring force along the common border. An OAU monitoring team comprising troops from Zimbabwe, Mali, Senegal, and Nigeria is already there. [passage omitted]

SACP Alleges Savimbi 'Sheltered' in Country

MB2202155993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1528 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 22 SAPA—Angola's rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi is being sheltered on South African soil, the SA Communist Party (SACP) Central Committee claimed on Monday [22 February]. The Central Committee said in a statement it had received "well-sourced reports that Savimbi is, at this very moment, being sheltered on South African soil".

SACP Central Committee member Jeremy Cronin on Monday declined to divulge the party's sources, except to say they were "international". Official SA Government comment has been requested.

The SACP's Central Committee also "noted persistent reports to suggest ongoing involvement by the De Klerk regime in support of Savimbi's war". It charged there were "regular nightly flights from Mmabatho (in Bophuthatswana) of Antonov transport planes, leased to Safair. These supply flights are made to southern Angola and south-western Zaire".

The SACP also charged, "Safair has strong links to the South African Defence Force [SADF], and the flights over Frontline States are assisted by the SADF communications intelligence network".

The party's 30-member Central Committee met at the weekend in Johannesburg. It expressed its "outright condemnation" of Dr Savimbi's refusal to accept electoral defeat last September, and his return to war. "Savimbi's greed for power has plunged Angola into another cycle of violence and war," the Central Committee said in a resolution issued on Monday.

It voiced its concern at the "general lethargy" by much of the world concerning the deteriorating situation in Angola. "In particular, the United Nations has failed to fulfil its mandate. We call on all governments to recognise the democratically-elected government in Luanda. We call on the Organisation of African Unity to take more decisive initiatives."

The SACP expressed its "full solidarity" with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], and with the country's people. "At this critical hour, expressions of solidarity are not enough. We call on all democratic forces in our country to mobilise around the call: Hands off Angola. Respect the election results."

The SACP Central Committee resolved to:

- "Organise, together with our allies, lunch-hour demonstrations in the major centres, beginning March 1;
- "Examine the possibility, with all democratic forces, of sending material and personnel to Angola to render humanitarian aid to the people and democratically-elected government of that country; (and,)
- "Help organise international solidarity with Angola."

Foreign Ministry Rejects Claim

MB2202172793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1644 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Johannesburg Feb 22 SAPA—A claim by the South African Communist Party on Monday [22 February] that Angola's rebel UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi was being sheltered on South African soil was quickly rejected by the Department of Foreign Affairs. The SACP Central Committee said in a statement it had received "well-sourced reports that Savimbi is, at this very moment, being sheltered on South African soil".

SACP Central Committee member Jeremy Cronin declined to give the party's sources, except to say they were "international". The foreign affairs spokesman said the department was aware of the rumour but there was no substance to it.

The SACP's Central Committee also claimed there were "regular nightly flights from Mmabatho (in Bophuthatswana) of Antonov transport planes, leased to Safair" and that these supply flights were destined for southern Angola and south-western Zaire. This claim was also flatly rejected by foreign affairs, which said there were no unauthorised flights to either Angola or Zaire, and "we are not aware of any flights from Bophuthatswana". Legitimate flights not involving military equipment were made, mostly to Angola's MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Government, the spokesman said. [passage omitted]

Hungarian Foreign Minister Arrives for 4-Day Visit 17 Feb

MB1702183893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1822 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] Pretoria Feb 17 SAPA—A Hungarian delegation headed by Foreign Minister Dr. Geza Jeszenszky has arrived in South Africa for an official four-day visit, the Hungarian Embassy confirmed on Wednesday [17 February].

During his visit at the invitation of SA [South Africa] Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Dr. Jeszenszky will meet State President F W de Klerk, Finance Minister Derek Keys, officials from the African National Congress [ANC], Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and Democratic Party as well as business leaders, the statement said.

Dr. Jeszenszky is to meet the ANC leadership at 10am in Johannesburg on Thursday, followed by talks with various business leaders, including senior officials of the SA Chamber of Commerce at 4:30pm.

On Thursday night Dr. Jeszenszky will depart for Cape Town where he will be met by Mr. Botha at the D F Malan Airport.

Dr. Jerszensky will hold talks with Mr. Keys on Friday morning before he pays a courtesy call on Mr. de Klerk.

This will be followed by a luncheon with Mr. Botha and the signing of unspecified bilateral agreements.

Also in the line-up on Friday is a meeting with Democratic Party leader Dr. Zach de Beer and a dinner with IFP member Jurie Mentz.

Meets With ANC Delegation

MB1802114193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1047
GMT 18 Feb 93

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 18 SAPA—Hungarian Foreign Minister Dr Geza Jerszensky on Thursday [18 February] said his discussions earlier in the day with an African National Congress [ANC] delegation had centred on lessons the two parties could learn regarding transition.

Dr Jerszensky told reporters in Johannesburg that South Africa and Hungary would learn from each other since both countries were undergoing transition.

He said the discussions on Thursday morning also focused on the situation in Hungary and the country's experiences in the last three years since its independence from communist rule.

Dr Jerszensky said he had learned from the ANC delegation, led by Director for Foreign Affairs Thabo Mbeki, that negotiations in South Africa for a new dispensation were flowing smoothly.

Meets With De Klerk, Pik Botha

MB1902202993 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 19 Feb 93

[Text] South Africans will soon no longer need visas for a visit to Hungary. This is only one of several positive results emanating from Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jerszensky's visit to South Africa.

[Begin recording] [SABC Reporter Isabelle Oosthuizen] Two important agreements between Hungary and South Africa were signed this morning in Cape Town. Visa requirements for private visits of 30 days have been lifted on both sides, and a cultural accord will make provision for cooperation in sport, art, technology, education and science.

South Africa's Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said Hungary is free from foreign domination for the first time in 150 years, and its recovery is an example to everyone.

[Botha in English] The way this government and Hungary has managed this freedom is impressive.

[Oosthuizen] Before today, Dr. Jerszensky paid a genial visit to Tuynhuis. President de Klerk also referred to Hungary as a noteworthy example.

[De Klerk in English] Your whole history is proof that socialism and Marxist socialism cannot work. That is also a powerful message which all South Africans should heed.

[Jerszensky in English] This peaceful transition, which we have in Hungary would not have been possible without the collapse of the (command) economy and of the dictatorial way of doing things. [end recording]

Winnie Mandela on Plot To Oust Nelson

MB2102102393 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Feb 93 p 24

[Text] There is no doubt in my mind that we must negotiate our way into a new nonracial, non-sexist democracy. But, at the same time, there is also no doubt in my mind that we will only have that democracy if it works in the interests of the vast majority of the people of this country. If that new democracy protects the white privileges accumulated over the last 300 years, then it is no democracy.

When the ANC [African National Congress] was banned in 1960 we lost its democratic tradition. Separated from the people, the ANC in exile was established as a small committee. When it grew into a large bureaucracy, with embassies throughout the world, control was centred in a small executive of 35. Cut off from its constituency, it could not develop a democratic tradition.

In South Africa, the UDF [United Democratic Front], hampered by emergency and security legislation, was unable to develop a democratic tradition. In that situation the tendency for small groups to make decisions on behalf of the people became wide-scale, and all regions suffered.

Now that we are moving towards a non-racial, non-sexist democracy, we have to eliminate elitist dictatorships which seek to pursue their personal ambitions and power for the sake of power—they are not pursuing an ideological agenda.

They want to infiltrate their own people into key positions on ANC negotiating teams, and then to use those positions to speed the ANC through the negotiations process in order to ensure their hold on a future government, regardless of the consequences of that government for the people.

This is my concern.

The intention of the secret cabal is explicit in the two cabal documents of 1990 and 1992.

The 1990 document was expressed by Aubrey Mokoena, who sent copies to leading comrades. The 1992 document, leaked to the press, is a sort of progress report on the 1990 document, the veracity of which, to the best of my knowledge, was not challenged.

The ANC's recent power-sharing document, with "Strategic Perspective", reflects the culmination of the cabal's goal. The authorship of the "Strategic Perspective" document is attributed by VRYE WEEKBLAD to (Mohammed) Vallie Moosa, who also features in Document 2.

The "Strategic Perspective" of the ANC is the cabal's crowning glory. Negotiation is their way to future power at any price, and the price is democracy itself and the people's rights, as the ANC shares power with the Nats [National Party] because of such meaningless jargon as "the balance of forces has forced on to the South African political situation relationships between these two leading players, characterised by contradictory elements of co-operation in pursuit of our goals, and competition in pursuit of our divergent objectives."

The differences in the documents are differences dictated by events in the interim period. The 1990 document is on the threshold of negotiation, when the cabal's plan to take over depends on its infiltration into the Mandela Reception Committee; the 1991 document is post-Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], where the cabal has succeeded in making substantial inroads and the "Strategic Perspective" sees the beginning of the cabal dream. The negotiating table is the forum in which the cabal intends to realise its aims through the infiltration by members of the cabal. Document 1: "We have been successful in creating a shadow negotiations team at least four of our leaders are certain to be included in the negotiation team".

Document 2: "We defined an urgent short-term objective to spread our influence to certain regions."

"In the months to come we should consolidate our position on a regional level. We are in a strong position in all working groups, and adequately represented on the management committee."

"Our boys in the ANC delegation, combined with the Party, NIC (Natal Indian Congress)/TIC (Transvaal Indian Congress), and a carefully selected COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] delegation, could increasingly play a directing and manipulating goal-reaching role".

The elitist cabalists reflect no concern for democratic consultation and, hence, for the people.

Document 1 states: "To include the masses who are mostly illiterate when it comes to the intricacies of negotiations is a folly. Perceptions should, however, be created that they are included."

And Document 2 states: "We should however, at all times, appear to insist on the correct mechanisms. The masses cling to it, and for them liberation would not be complete without it....for they... are now seeking not struggle but the realisation of long-held ideals such as non-racialism and freedom."

From this it becomes clear that the cabal intend to pull the wool over the eyes of the masses, and negotiate a settlement which serves the ends of the cabal, not the people.

The cabal also fears COSATU and its influence on the masses. Document 2 states that COSATU's "participation in Codesa, as well as the anticipated insistence on the establishment of the correct mechanisms, coupled with their ability to mobilise the masses, can decisively influence the process we seek to control."

Document 1 states: "Through our efforts we have been successful in creating a shadow negotiations team...at least four of our leaders are certain to be included in the negotiation team."

The first document, written within months of Mandela's release, is already intent on dethroning him. It questions his leadership: "...nobody can confidently proclaim that he is a natural leader with a large constituency among the youth ... the euphoria generated by his release quickly wore off. After this first message the youth grew tired of listening to old rhetoric."

Document 2: "... his continuing tactical and strategic blunders in negotiations with the regime lessen his usefulness. His popularity has waned considerably and we should expect Winnie's capers to seriously harm him."

"Already there is the rumoured split in the marriage which, once it becomes public knowledge, will further tarnish his image."

Both documents point to (Cyril) Ramaphosa [CR] as his successor.

Document 1, referring to Ramaphosa: "This man shows a great deal of promise and should continually be nurtured."

Document 2: "Our vision to develop an alternative leader to Mandela has already paid handsome dividends... Within the movement we must continue to strengthen the position of Comrade CR, but take care not to publicly harm Mandela's position. We should work inside, and eventually it will appear natural for CR to take his position."

At the time of the above two documents Mandela had not yet outgrown his usefulness.

Document 1: "It is extremely gratifying Nelson Mandela is accepted as leader of both the ANC and the people of SA. Our evaluation thus proved right."

The evaluation at the time was that through the Mandela Reception Committee they (the cabal) would bask in Mandela's glory and great leadership: "The National Reception Committee has catapulted our people into also becoming the leaders of the people."

Having become the leaders, their next task was to eliminate the leader, they are still aiming at that.

All three documents show concern for De Klerk, and for keeping him happy.

Document 1: "Threat from Right wing is serious and dangerous ... whites should not be angered as it could force De Klerk to a referendum." Document 2: "De Klerk must be allowed to score certain victories in the international arena."

In the "Strategic Perspective" the ANC is ready to maintain Nat power even after the ANC wins an election, by keeping its security forces and civil service, the remarkable argument being: "If the transition to democracy affects the interests of the individual in those institutions wholly and purely negatively, then they would serve as fertile ground from which the destabilisers would recruit." So the ANC must keep the Nats and their edifice in power—for how long?

The first document fears the return of R,000 to 7,000 MKs [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing]. They will exacerbate the situation. They will defect to (Peter) Mokaba and Sayco (South African Youth Congress), both detested by the cabal.

The second document sees the MK as "an albatross around the movement's neck. The sooner we rid ourselves of the potential time-bomb, the greater the opportunity to ensure major political gains...leave the MK to Winnie and her cohorts".

I am deeply concerned about this kind of power-mongering leadership; I fear that it will sabotage our future democracy.

I believe in Mandela, I always have, and I devoted the major part of my adult life upholding and keeping alive his ideals. It pains me to see how he is being undermined by the self-serving men who plot and manipulate and take control.

It is imperative that any new government established in South Africa be democratically accountable to ordinary people of all colours at every level, if we are to avoid yet another cycle of oppression and horror.

No settlement reached without the full comprehension of, and support of, the masses will ever bring to this country the peace necessary for economic growth and prosperity.

ANC Rejects Report

MB2202144593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1418
GMT 22 Feb 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued by African National Congress]

[Text] The rehashing of tired, old allegations about a secret "cabal" in the leadership of the ANC [African National Congress] would be laughable if its implications were not so serious.

The SUNDAY STAR, "exclusive", published on Sunday 21st February, alleging a conspiracy to "dethrone" Nelson Mandela is a feeble attempt to breath new life into a rumour that has done the rounds in the democratic movement for over a decade. The mischievous documents that form the basis of the story have been dismissed as crude forgeries on more than one occasion by the ANC. We are surprised that the SUNDAY STAR appears keen to give them credibility.

On the last occasion that the ANC was called upon to respond to this issue, Comrade Nelson Mandela spear-headed the argument that the document in question was a plant, emanating from sources hostile to the ANC. The ANC repeats its earlier categorical rejection of these allegations. The authorship of the SUNDAY STAR's "exclusive" does not in any way lend weight to the substance of the charges.

As we said on 8th October 1992, the documents in question are divisive and were written with the clear intention of undermining the ANC and broad democratic movement. It is unfortunate that some ANC members have been misled by them.

The ANC is still engaged in inquiries to establish the source of these documents. When our inquiries are completed we shall make the results public. Issued by:
OR Tambo, National Chairperson, ANC
Joe Slovo, National Chairman, SACP [South African Communist Party]
Chris Dlamini, Deputy Chairman, COSATU, Congress of South African Trade Unions

Hani Denies Mandela 'Plot'

MB2102194593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1859
GMT 21 Feb 93

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 21 SAPA—South African Communist Party [SACP] Secretary-General Chris Hani on Sunday [21 February] quashed rumours of a split in the African National Congress [ANC] and denied the organisation was selling out to the government.

The SOWETAN newspaper reported Mr. Hani also dismissed press reports of a plot within the ANC to oust its President Nelson Mandela.

Mr. Hani was addressing about 3,000 supporters at a rally at Mohlakeng near Randfontein, on the far West Rand.

He denied the ANC had made a power-sharing deal with the government, saying that reports of an ANC sell-out were "irresponsible and mischievous".

The ANC, he said, would dictate terms on any interim arrangement with the government, quoting Zimbabwe and Namibia as examples where "people won battles on the table".

Experiences in Zimbabwe and Namibia showed that "negotiations were only a moment in the whole terrain of struggle", he said.

Another speaker, former Robben Island life prisoner Ahmed Kathrada, lashed out at the media, accusing it of telling lies and of being "the enemy of the people".

Chairman of the ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region Tokyo Sexwale told the crowd that the first democratic election would not be "just ordinary elections, but a crucial moment in the revolutionary struggle".

"The first elections will be the biggest march and the mother of all mass actions in that we would be toppling an illegitimate government," he said.

"Now is the time" was the theme of the rally as people were urged to prepare for elections, which according to Mr. Hani, would hopefully be held by May or June this year.

ANC supporters attending the rally cast votes at a secret ballot box in the stadium, voting "X for Mandela".

The rally was called to garner support for the ANC PWV region's drive to inform people of the election process.

ANC Seeks To Exclude Homelands From Conference

MB2202184593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1704 GMT 22 Feb 93

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town February 22 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] is pressing the National Party [NP] government for a negotiations planning conference which will be open to the media, but exclude homeland administrations. The government wants homeland governments included in the conference, set down for March 5 and 6, and discussions closed to the media.

ANC and government negotiating teams met at the World Trade Centre on Monday [22 February] for two days of bilateral talks which are expected to iron out these differences. The conflict in their positions is revealed in a special edition of the ANC's negotiations bulletin dated February 19 and intended for internal use only. The bulletin was published immediately after the movement's NEC [National Executive Committee] endorsement of the negotiating position on a government of national unity and rejection of the NP-model for power-sharing last Thursday.

According to the ANC's proposals, delegations of three members from each party or organisation would attend the preparatory talks. The movement hopes to persuade its former Patriotic Front partners, the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization], to join the conference.

"The principle of inclusivity would be used to invite all political parties and organisations. This would mean that all the parties which participated in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] would be invited together with the PAC, AZAPO, CP [Conservative Party], AVU [Afrikaner Volksunie—Afrikaner National Union], AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and the HNP [Herstigte Nasional Party; Reformed National Party]. The NP regime has proposed that the bantustan administrations be also invited. The ANC has rejected this," the bulletin says.

On Monday senior ANC negotiator Mr Mohammed Valli Moosa said the organisation would meet the PAC on Wednesday and AZAPO on Thursday this week. Besides briefing them about the negotiations process, the ANC would urge them to attend the March 5 conference.

Although the ANC rejects the notion of bantustan governments attending the planning conference, the movement's deputy president, Mr Walter Sisulu, and an ANC delegation met its remaining PF allies on Monday and agreed to promote the participation of traditional leaders. "The meeting agreed that such participation should be in accord with their unifying role, and that the delegation of traditional leaders should be composed by the traditional leaders themselves, and this should not be on a party political basis," the PF said in a statement issued after the meeting.

The ANC proposed that these leaders should be invited with the right to speak and vote at the Codesa-style multi-party forum with only observer status at its management committee meetings. This position will have to be reconciled, negotiations sources said, with the IFP's [Inkatha Freedom Party] demand for the Zulu king to be present and represent the interests of the Zulu nation.

A compromise may be inherent in the ANC proposals if the SA Government delegation can be excluded, for the sake of streamlining, in favour of a single delegation from the National Party. But then, sources point out, the military leaders of Transkei, Ciskei and Venda would be in difficulty and forced to "find" themselves political parties.

The IFP is not prepared to have the Zulu king regarded as just another traditional leader, and his inclusion in multi-party negotiations has thus far been a condition for the attendance of IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. A further round of government/IFP bilateral talks is scheduled for later in the week.

Patriotic Front on Reincorporation of TBVC States

MB2202184493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1722 GMT 22 Feb 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 22 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress]-led Patriotic Front [PF] on Monday [22 February] called for the reincorporation of the TBVC

[Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states immediately after the first all-race elections for an interim government of national unity. Vote counts of those living in the TBVC states would indicate the level of support for reincorporation.

The PF called for South Africa's first general election to be held in the next 12 months. Delegations from the ANC, the Labour Party, the SA Communist Party, the Transkei military council, the United People's Front, the Venda military council, the Intando ye Sizwe [Will of the Nation] party and the Inyandza [Cluster] National Movement met at the ANC headquarters in Johannesburg.

The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] and the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] pulled out of the Patriotic Front earlier. However, senior ANC negotiator Mohamed Valli Moosa said the organisation would meet the PAC on Wednesday and AZAPO on Thursday this week.

Besides briefing them about the negotiations process, the ANC would urge the PAC and AZAPO to attend the March 5 negotiations planning conference, Mr Valli Moosa said.

Monday's PF meeting examined the state of the negotiation process, proposals currently under consideration in bilateral talks between the ANC and the government/National Party, and the planning conference. The ANC delegation, led by Deputy President Walter Sisulu, gave a briefing on last week's ANC National Executive Committee meeting when it approved proposals for a government of national unity for up to five years.

"The Patriotic Front forces agreed to promote the participation of traditional leaders in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and the negotiations planning conference," the participants at Monday's PF meeting said in a joint statement issued at a press conference. "The meeting agreed that such participation should be in accord with their unifying role and that the delegation of traditional leaders should be composed by the traditional leaders themselves and this should not be on a party political basis," it added.

In internal discussions, the ANC has proposed that traditional leaders should be invited with the right to speak at Codesa—or multi-party—plenary meetings, participate fully in the deliberations and be part of the decision making at these plenary sessions. However, they may only attend meetings of Codesa's Management Committee as observers but would have the right to make representation to this committee on matters that affect them. As for representation, the ANC has suggested that this be on a provincial basis.

Monday's statement added: "The meeting reaffirmed its commitment to a democratically-elected sovereign constituent assembly and the need for general elections to be

held within the next 12 months. The meeting supported the proposal for a government of national unity and reconstruction."

On reincorporation, Mr Valli Moosa said, "Our point of departure really is the agreement which was arrived at Codesa...about the process which should be embarked upon towards reincorporation. The first step will of course be agreement that all citizens of South Africa, including those living in the TBVC states, will participate fully in the elections."

With the establishment of the transitional executive council (TEC) before the first elections, the TEC would assume "jurisdiction over the governments of the TBVC states in the same way as it has jurisdiction over the South African Government in order to ensure that there is a levelling of the playing field".

"We are particularly concerned that in some of the TBVC states the ANC and other organisations do not have unlimited and free access to voters," Mr Valli Moosa said. "The actual reincorporation will take place immediately after elections are held when the results of the elections themselves would indicate the preference of the voters in those areas about whether or not they want to be reincorporated."

He said there were "various options" as to how people living in the TBVC states would make their choice on reincorporation. "If the majority of the people vote for a party which is wanting balkanisation then that would have to be taken into account. But if a majority vote for parties which are in favour of a united South Africa, then that would be deemed to be an accurate testing of the will of the people living in those territories."

Bophuthatswana's Mangope on Negotiations

MB1802193293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1742 GMT 18 Feb 93

[SAPA PR wire service, issued by the Information Service of Bophuthatswana: "Address by His Excellency, President L M Mangope at the Official Launch of the Midi-bus, February 18, 1993]

[Excerpt] Honoured guests, ladies and gentlemen.

I would like to thank you for the opportunity to address you tonight. I have been informed that the purpose of his important function is threefold, namely to present achievement awards, to officially launch the new Midi-bus developed by the Cormark Group and to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Bophuthatswana Transport Investments [BTI]. We therefore have indeed three good reasons to celebrate.

But before progressing to the celebratory aspects of my speech, it is probably fitting that I address matters of a

political nature which must be at the forefront of the minds of our people, particularly at this critical juncture in the history of our region.

No one could be blamed for having become extremely confused by political developments in the past few weeks. Indeed, from where I am sitting it would seem that even some veteran politicians are as confused as their constituents as to what exactly is going on.

I would therefore like to place developments in their true perspective as far as my government is concerned. I cannot presume to speak for other political entities, so I shall confine my remarks to that which affects Bophuthatswana and its people.

It has been my government's style in the past to lay out our policies and beliefs in clear and concise terms. We are not given to the practice of beating about the bush, or saying one thing up front while doing the exact opposite behind the scenes.

People who have dealt with us in the past will bear witness to this. Some may call it naivete, we call it honesty.

Since the frenetic increase in political activity in the region prompted by the dramatic change in course of South Africa's National Party early in 1990, Bophuthatswana has remained steadfast and consistent in its policies.

The cornerstone of our philosophy has been the value we attach to our hard-won independence, and our determination to resist any mischievous tampering with our sovereignty.

At the same time we have adopted the realistic rider that change is a natural, almost essential phenomenon, and that we would accept change if it was to the benefit of our people as a whole.

Let me be a little more specific on this last point. We would accept changed circumstances if we were convinced that such change would improve the lot of our people beyond that to which they have become accustomed. And before this acceptance we would go to the people themselves who would make the final decision via the ballot box.

Certain elements in the political arena in southern Africa accuse us of being intransigent and unreasonable.

We believe it is they who are being unreasonable. We believe we face such criticism because our stand constitutes a direct threat to the realisation of the sinister hidden agendas of such people.

What, I ask in all humility, is unreasonable about wanting to know what we are buying before we pay the purchase price? No one in his or her right mind pays hard-earned money for an item which he or she has not been allowed to see.

At the end of the day this is what they are asking Bophuthatswana to do. They are saying we should pay the price, which is the surrendering of our independence, before seeing what we are going to get in return,

We are saying show us the goods, in other words show us what the new political model is which you have in mind, and if we like it we will pay our money.

Surely there is nothing unreasonable about this? We all live by this standard in all our dealings every day of our lives. The problem is that our critics cannot show us the goods for inspection because they have nothing to show. Since when does anyone pay good money for nothing? Only absolute fools would do that, and at the risk of disappointing our critics, the government of Bophuthatswana does not fall into this bracket.

This is precisely why we are saying the African National Congress and the South African Government are doing things the wrong way round.

They want us to accept the proverbial pig in a poke. They want to determine regional boundaries, structures and powers—as well as the constitution—after an election.

Surely, ladies and gentlemen, it is they who are now being unreasonable. Political parties are naturally going to favour themselves when in a position to perform such functions as drawing up boundaries, allocating powers, and even writing constitutions. Whoever wields the greatest influence and power in such forums is undoubtedly going to produce decisions which ultimately favour their own interests. Those decisions will therefore be undemocratic, and in the long run, unenforceable.

That is why we argue that in the interests of all southern Africans, these critical decisions should be made by a truly representative multi-party forum before elections.

In this way everyone these decisions are likely to affect has been a party to their creation and cannot dispute their validity at any stage thereafter.

This course of action will also tend to bring all of us closer together. We will all have contributed. By so doing we will all have made a commitment. It would bring with it the confidence to take hold and innovate. Sometimes even risky, decisions. Anyone daring to derail the process thereafter would be running the very real risk of isolation and banishment to the political wilderness.

You will appreciate that my government and I have pondered this question at great length and in profound depth. We shoulder an awesome responsibility in the decisions we will be called on to make in the critical period ahead of us.

We are painfully mindful of the extent of this responsibility, which is why we are treading extremely cautiously in the political minefield we are having to negotiate.

I want to reiterate that our position is not etched in stone. We are flexible and our minds remain completely open.

It is no secret that we are committed to a confederal dispensation which would see us retain our independence as a constituent element in a southern Africa economic community.

My government and I were surprised this week at a development which we can all do without during this critical period in the region's history.

We discovered that a South African Government document, delivered to us by a very high ranking official, has now found its way to the press and is being used to try to pressure us into betraying our principles.

Let me say here and now that this sort of intimidatory tactic is a non-starter as far as we are concerned.

The document purports to portray Bophuthatswana as so reliant on the South African Government for budgetary support that we would collapse without it.

This is patent nonsense. The record shows that we foresaw the present economic trends a long time ago and that we planned accordingly. One of our measures was to reduce our development budget by about 20%, which tidily covers the 20% of our budgetary requirements received from South Africa.

It would be the height of folly to assume that Bophuthatswana would be prepared to surrender its independence unconditionally for the pittance we speak of here.

You will know that earlier this week we agreed to form a joint committee with the South African Government.

We will be attaching a great deal of importance to the work and recommendations of this committee.

However, we have agreed that neither government will consider recommendations from this committee to be binding in any way. And while this committee's recommendations may be tabled at a multi-party conference, they will not constitute agreements between our two governments. That is the perspective from the Bophuthatswana government to date.

In the meantime we continue, as in the past, with bi-lateral meetings across the broadest possible spectrum. We intend leaving no stone unturned in our search for the best possible solution to the southern African impasse—one which will address the interests and aspirations of all southern Africans. [passage omitted]

Bophuthatswana Minister on Multiparty Talks

MB1802093393 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Interview with Bophuthatswana Minister of State Affairs Rowan Cronje, in the Bophuthatswana Television studio in Mmabatho, by South African Broadcasting Corporation correspondent Freek Robinson in the Johannesburg studio, on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening Mr. Cronje, can you hear me?

[Cronje] Good evening Mr. Robinson. Very clearly, thank you.

[Robinson] Welcome. I am told that we are struggling with sound problems so I will have to speak slowly and not interject, but I will have to try and get a question in here and there, so let us begin. You have now held talks with the South African Government. Is there still a problem with the government, the South African Government, and with the ANC [African National Congress], as far as you are concerned?

[Cronje] I don't think that we specifically have a direct problem with the South African Government. There are, of course, certain aspects of their Record of Understanding reached with the ANC that we do not agree with. We, for example, do not think that the creation of an interim government is the best means of establishing a stable, good, economical, constitutional future for all, or one that will satisfy everyone.

[Robinson] What do you envisage?

[Cronje] We believe that a multiparty conference to discuss constitutional proposals should be held to gain clarity on the issue so that decisions can be made, and we believe that the present parliament should entrench those principles in a constitution, after which an election should be held. This is the quickest method and this is the method employed by other African countries.

[Robinson] There are just two follow-up questions that I want to pose to you in connection with what you have just said. The first, of course: When will such a multiparty conference take place, because you might remember that you decided within Cosag [Concerned South Africans Group] that a multiparty planning conference should take place, not yet a multiparty conference as such. When will that planning conference take place, because quite a long time has elapsed now since those talks were held, remember, the beginning of January?

[Cronje] That is true but the South African Government and all the other parties, as we understand, had agreed that such a conference would take place because within Cosag, or rather, within Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] there were many shortcomings.

This must be eradicated and it all depends on when all the parties can get together at a convenient time.

[Robinson] When do you think this will happen?

[Cronje] The sooner the better.

[Robinson] Yes, but do you expect this within a week or so? Next week has been mentioned.

[Cronje] These planned dates should not be discussed, but we do believe that the sooner this takes place, the better this will be.

[Robinson] If I understand you correctly, do you believe that agreement must be reached on all the constitutional proposals?

[Cronje] An eventual constitutional conference, after the planning conference has been completed—we believe this should be achieved. It is fact that this procedure is followed elsewhere in the world, this is done in Africa, so it is really not unique.

[Robinson] The problem with this naturally, as you know Mr. Cronje, people are questioning the legitimacy of such a conference of various parties because no party has been tested at the polls. In other words, they are talking without being able to say on whose behalf they are actually talking.

[Cronje] This is so but I cannot think of a single former colony in Africa where the process was different. There is a government in power. There are certain identifiable opposition parties and they are negotiating a new constitution, approved by the existing government through parliament, after which an election will be held in terms of that new constitution. This process is simpler and quicker.

[Robinson] What if the majority of the other parties decide that they are continuing with a multiparty conference based on certain principles, after which they hold an election for a constitutional assembly. Will you then refuse to participate?

[Cronje] We, of course, have a second problem as things stand now. As we understand the government's approach at present, a constitutional assembly or a constitution-making body will eventually determine the powers and the borders, for example, of regional governments. Bophuthatswana cannot find itself in such a situation without those details of regional government being clarified. For example, where will its borders be? What powers will it have? What capabilities will it have? What powers will it have?

[Robinson] But is it not possible for you to take part in an election and then, in any case, to hold your own referendum on the issue, thereafter?

[Cronje] We in Bophuthatswana, if we had to decide on the issue, would go to our people with a referendum. But we cannot give up our independence and leave it to after

an election for a new government without knowing who that government is, what it stands for—for such a government to determine our future, where the proposed borders will be and what its powers and capabilities will be.

[Robinson] So to you the problem lies with the question of independence—you don't want to surrender your independence, right?

[Cronje] Mr. Robinson, we have a very open mind. We have said from the start that we are not stupid, we don't shut our eyes to the realities. We examine every alternative, and if there is one which offers our people a better future, then it is one which we will consider very seriously, and we will present it to our people in a referendum.

[Robinson] But at the negotiations, would a federation be acceptable or not?

[Cronje] It depends on what that federation is all about. It depends on how the states will be constituted, where their borders will be, what powers the federal government would have, whether those powers will be delegated to it, or be inherent powers. The way things are going at present, we would have to submit ourselves, blind-folded, to a dispensation which has not yet been clarified or negotiated. That's placing the cart before the horse.

[Robinson] Mr. Cronje, from what I have read and heard, it appears that both the government and the ANC have investigated the situation in Bophuthatswana, and the chances of the country remaining independent, and whether it would be economically viable. The picture which emerges is not very encouraging. Are you aware of such studies, and do you agree with the findings?

[Cronje] I am aware of a document which, I assume, was prepared by the government. We have also conducted our own studies. We have drawn our own conclusions on possible alternatives. Yes, we are aware of such a document.

[Robinson] But do you know what the document contains?

[Cronje] I have an idea about the one which we believe was prepared by the government. But bear in mind, we also have to compare Bophuthatswana's situation with that of other African states. If we make the comparison, then our economy is ranked seventh in Africa. There are certain problems, that is true. But it is something we will have to bear in mind when we make our eventual decision. We have an open mind; we will examine the alternatives, and their implications, and then take an informed decision.

[Robinson] But it is said that, regardless of any political considerations, Bophuthatswana will not be in a position to survive on its own, because at least 20 percent of your budget is provided by South Africa; and you also depend

on your share of money from the common customs union. Then there is also the possibility of sanctions being imposed on you.

[Cronje] It would be very unfortunate if we launch a new South Africa with things like sanctions. I had hoped that in a new South Africa, sanctions would be a thing of the past. But to return to what you said: those are the perceptions, but we will examine the facts, and base our calculations on those facts, and then make our decisions.

[Robinson] Do you believe that Bophuthatswana can be totally independent economically?

[Cronje] There are various alternatives. Much depends on the attitude of a new South Africa. We would hope that it would be a South African which is friendly and which maintains good neighborliness. If a new South African government is not that way disposed, then the situation will change. That is a scenario which we would have to study.

[Robinson] What you are saying in effect is that you would have to have good relations with the new South Africa, otherwise it would be economically difficult for you?

[Cronje] What we and South Africa have in common is the fact that we have to maintain good relations with all our neighbors.

[Robinson] Some of the other parties, such as the ANC, are not happy; they believe that, in addition to your strong stand on independence, you are also in alliance with the Conservative Party and other right-wing parties. Is there such an alliance?

[Cronje] Mr. Robinson, we have no alliance with any party. Every party in Cosag has its own policy, its own principles. It is only in certain areas that we feel the same, but we have nothing to do with one another's principles and policies.

[Robinson] Would you, then, consider a dispensation in which you form part of a new region with certain fairly conservative regions?

[Cronje] That would be logical to me, if there were to be such a new region adjacent to Bophuthatswana. It would be very difficult to enter a new dispensation with regions which are situated far away from us.

[Robinson] Now, about bilateral talks with the government: You were not very happy about the bilateral talks between the ANC and the government, which some see as a conspiracy behind closed doors. Wouldn't your own talks with the government be seen in the same light?

[Cronje] We have to distinguish between normal bilateral discussions between parties. We support them. We feel they contribute to progress and better understanding. Our criticism of the particular discussions which led to a so-called declaration and understanding is that this is more than a mere sharing of ideas. The

implications, and the nature of the decisions taken there, have led to dissatisfaction. But the government, like any other party, is free to talk with anyone else. We ourselves support the principle of bilateral discussions.

[Robinson] That brings us back to where we started. You said you have no problems, following your talks with the government. Mr. Cronje, thank you for joining us this evening. I'm glad we were able to overcome the problems with the sound.

[Cronje] Yes, I have to apologize—there was a problem with the sound. But thank you, Mr. Robinson.

[Robinson] Thanks, and from me, all the best.

ANC Official on Military, Nuclear Policy

MB2102192393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1759
GMT 21 Feb 93

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 21 SAPA—An African National Congress [ANC]-led government would sharply reduce the size of the country's armed forces to end any threats to other African countries.

At the same time, it would also sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to help create a world free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

This was said on Sunday [21 February] by ANC Foreign Affairs Official Aziz Pahad in an address to hundreds of local and foreign delegates at an anti-apartheid solidarity conference at the Nasrec [National Exhibition Center] exhibition centre, just outside Johannesburg.

Saying a drastically reduced security force would release resources for the development of South Africa and other countries, Mr Pahad added it would emphasise the importance that the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations were charged with preventing armed conflict among states and a resolution of disputes through peaceful means.

"South Africa will, therefore, have to make its own contribution to help raise the effectiveness of these organisations."

On the nuclear front, the ANC believed in the objective of Africa and the Indian Ocean being nuclear-free zones.

Mr. Pahad's speech also had a tone of pan-Africanism.

"We must accept the reality that South Africa is an integral part of the African continent. We can't escape the fate of a democratic South Africa is inextricably bound up with what happens in the rest of the continent.

"We would like to see a continent that is at peace, with no violent conflicts between and within the various countries," he said.

For its benefit, an ANC-led government would seek membership of the SA Development Community (previously SADCC) the OAU as well as global organisations such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

But, he added, the integrity of the new South Africa would be protected in its dealings with the international financial institutions.

ANC Drafts Document on Foreign Policy, Service
MB1802195093 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
18 Feb 93 p 17

[Report by Esther Waugh: "ANC's Foreign Service Revamp Plan"]

[Text] Fifteen senior ANC [African National Congress] diplomats have drawn up proposals for the restructuring of South Africa's foreign service. Their proposals, the fruit of a training course in senior diplomacy in France, Belgium and Britain in June last year, are still to be adopted as official ANC policy.

Their document, in the possession of THE STAR, says no unconstitutional and unilateral changes should be made to the foreign affairs service. Instead, it proposes a multiparty parliamentary committee to oversee the restructuring process.

The ANC's head of administration in its international relations department, Yusuf Saloojee, said it was important to begin the process of giving a new perspective to South Africa's foreign relations.

"Our future relations with the international community will have to be based on economic and trade considerations rather than ideological considerations.

"We will have to pay particular attention to South-South cooperation and North-South relations as the basis of a future foreign policy," he said.

Saloojee said the ANC was dismayed that the Government was unilaterally expanding its network of representation "even in places where we may not need to be". Representation abroad would have to be determined within the context of budgetary constraints, he said.

The discussion document says a new Department of Foreign Affairs should be efficient and effective while its employees should be "competent and nonpartisan". The issue of political appointees should be carefully considered in terms of explicit guidelines.

These guidelines should include a code of conduct, disciplinary measures for violations and the establishment of a commission to ensure adherence to the code.

On affirmative action, the document said: "To redress historical and all other imbalances which prevent parts of the population from entering the Foreign Service, a

future democratic government should be committed to a deliberate, calculated and conscious programme for the upliftment of these sectors.

"This will be required both during the transition period and beyond."

The recruitment, selection and promotion of new department members should be based on merit, fairness and representativeness, says the document.

Active recruitment should take place in sectors of society that had previously been excluded.

PAC Releases Document on Proposed Land Policy
MB1602172093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has released a discussion document of a land policy that the organization intends implementing if it comes to power. The former director of the PAC's Department of Land and Environmental Affairs, Dr. Peter Mayende, said in Johannesburg that the PAC advocated a land reform strategy whereby all land held by the white minority would be expropriated and redistributed to the indigenous African people. The document said no compensation would be paid for expropriated land as a matter of principle, although the PAC was prepared to pay compensation for developments such as dams, fencing, and silos.

Dr. Mayende said a land court will be established to process claims by dispossessed people and victims of forced removals. He said the object of the policy was to rectify the present unequal distribution of land in which about 87 percent belonged to whites, while only 13 percent belonged to blacks.

Government Official Criticizes Policy
MB1702193893 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 17 Feb 93

[Text] The government says it takes note of the PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] proposals on a new land policy and says it is deeply concerned about it.

Land Affairs Deputy Minister Johan Scheepers said the PAC's proposals in no way contribute to solving the demand for land. He says the proposals will only lead to greater polarization. Mr. Scheepers said the PAC's proposed land policy disregards the right to private ownership and is aimed at doing away with the system of title deeds registration—considered the best in the world—and ignores free market principles which could lead to the collapse of the economy.

PAC Calls Cabinet Reshuffle 'Churlish Gesture'
*MB2202180893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1720
GMT 22 Feb 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 22 SAPA—President F W de Klerk's Cabinet reshuffle announced on Saturday [20 February] was of no consequence and an affront to African people, the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] said on Monday. "Even if Karl Marx and the angel Gabriel were appointed in the place of (Dr Bhadra) Ranchod and (Mr Jac) Rabie, it would make the Cabinet reshuffle all the more irrelevant," PAC spokesman Mark Shinnars said in a statement.

"(The) Cabinet reshuffle is superfluous as it is intended to give a false signal that the regime is capable of liberating the very people it oppresses... (it) is a churlish gesture to the African people."

PAC's Alexander Opposes Hani Views on Compromise

*MB1902120293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1059
GMT 19 Feb 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 19 SAPA—Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] Secretary General Benny Alexander has opposed the view of SA [South African] Communist Party Secretary General Chris Hani that the liberation movement should be prepared to make compromises in the negotiation process.

Mr Hani said at the University of Cape Town on Thursday compromise was a necessity as neither the government nor the liberation movement could claim victory on the battle ground.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news quoted Mr Alexander as saying the PAC would never compromise its position as it had nothing to lose. He said the PAC had won the release of its political prisoners without compromising its position on the armed struggle.

Mr Alexander said it was tactically immature to reach a compromise at this stage and the PAC would continue to put pressure on the government without compromising.

Meanwhile, PAC Secretary for Political Affairs Jackie Seroke has said his organisation will not react to the outcome of the meeting of the African National Congress's [ANC] National Executive Committee held this week.

Mr Seroke said the position of the PAC on bilateral negotiations between the ANC and the government was clear.

ANC Charges Police With 'Massacre' at KwaSokhulu

*MB2202082893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0544
GMT 22 Feb 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued by the African National Congress: "Another Massacre by the Stability Unit at kwaSokhulu]

[Text] On Saturday 20 February 1993 at about 14h30 [1230 GMT] a large group of notorious predominantly white Stability Unit operating at kwaSokhulu murdered four people all young men aging approximately between 18 and 23.

This was one of the series of gruesome incidents involving the said unit and other armed forces in the area. On 14 August 1992 Simon Msweli and Michael Mthethwa were murdered by W/O [warrant officer] Steyn after surviving a shootout with police in the same area. Also in the same year Theminkosi Thabethe and Zenzele Ndlovu were shot by the same security forces.

The murder of the four, Mzwandile Ndwangu Cele, Ziba Ndlela; Bongani Mokoena and Zwelihle Mnguni on Saturday occurred minutes after a protest march against kwaMbonambi Police Station described some as a base for the killings at kwaSokhulu.

The march involved the entire community at kwa-Zokhulu who were accompanied by members of the regional executive committee at the ANC in northern Natal. The community left the police station with the hope that their complaints against the Stability Unit would at least be attended to. When they got back to Sokhulu, four people had been massacred.

The four were sitting in front of the shopping centre. The Stability Unit suddenly emerged from the bush all on foot and immediately started shooting from a distance of 70 m [meters] without any provocation. The witnesses say the crowd at the unit pursued the victims into the bush behind the centre. One youth who was not hurt by the bullets was heavily assaulted by the unit. After the four had been killed no one among the unit knew who the deceased were.

There is absolutely no doubt that the murder of the four was premeditated and carefully planned after they had been spotted. The purpose was to kill, not to arrest. Eyewitnesses account of the incident shows clearly there were no warning shots, no confrontation or signs of resistance.

The ANC in northern Natal calls for an immediate investigation on the activities of the Stability Unit in general and their conduct in regard to the incident by the Goldstone Commission. No amount of talks with the police will bring an end to the killings at kwaSokhulu. The whole unit is a monster capable of taking no other decision except to harass and kill ANC members in the area.

The presence of the unit is completely not to favour the benefit of the community nor is it in the interest of peace and stability. Warrant Officer Bester, station commander at kwaMbonambi said kwaSokhulu community members were scared of the Stability Unit and people run away when they see them.

The ANC in northern Natal together with kwaSokhulu community members demand the immediate removal of the Stability Unit in the area and their temporal substitution by the 121 Battalion until a more lasting settlement has been reached.

Yours faithfully
Senzo Mhunu
Regional Secretary

KwaSokhulu Memo to Police

MB2202082893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0550
GMT 22 Feb 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued by the African National Congress]

[Text] Memorandum to the Commission General of the South African Police [SAP]: Johan van der Merwe C/O [Care of] the Station Commander: kwaMbonambi From : kwaSokhulu Community

1. We, the members of kwaSokhulu community strongly believing that as community we have a right to decent life and are fully entitled to protection by the security forces in our country.

Believing that we have a right to freedom from threats against our lives, freedom from harassment from whatever quarter,

Further believing in impartiality and fairness on the side of those who are in authority including police, hereby wish to make the following submissions:

1.1 on the SAP and the Stability Unit: operating kwaSokhulu:

1.1.1 the SAP and the Stability Unit operating at kwaSokhulu are completely biased against kwaSokhulu community in general and members of the ANC in particular.

Clearly substantiating this are the following:

(a) Failure on the side of the police to arrest any person where the victims are members of the community in question and, or are ANC members since 1990.

(b) Failure on the side of the police to arrest specific people well-known to both police and the community after committing murder in broad daylight.

(c) Behaviour of police at kwaMsweli family graveyard.

(d) The SAP and the Stability Unit beat and harass members of the community on sight.

(e) The SAP shot and killed Simon Msweli and Michael Mthethwa when they could no longer defend themselves whereas we acknowledge that justice took its course in this regard, the incident illustrates perfectly the brutality of the SAP operating in that area.

1.2.4 The SAP and the Stability Unit openly collaborate with Inkatha members in the area particularly Cutter Msane and Skom Mthethwa.

1.3 On the kwaZulu Police:

The community of kwaSokhulu observes in frustration and despair gross abuse of police powers and display by member of kwaZulu Police posing as the local chief's bodyguards. The following excesses have been seen and can be attested to by members of the community.

1.3.1 Beatings, harassment and shooting on sight

1.3.2 Harassment of school children while attending classes

1.3.3 Promotion of violence in the area through unofficial recruitment of IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] activists in the area and collusion with them against community and, or ANC in the area.

1.4 On the climate for free political activity

1.3.1 [numbering as received] Activities of the local chief
The local chief, Chief Mthlyane is viewed by the community as biased against members of the community in general and members of the ANC in particular. Our view is that he is being allowed by police to engage in illegal activities, this relates specifically to:

(a) Behaviour of his bodyguards

(b) Failure to act in the interests of the community at large.

2. We therefore demand:

2.1 Fair, impartial and proper policing in the area.

2.2 Full investigation of specific incidents where our people were murdered in cold blood by people seen and well known to the community.

2.3 Full investigation in the presence, despite jurisdictional limitations, behaviour and activities of the kwaZulu Police in the area

2.4 Full investigation into all other related causes of violence in the area since 1990.

2.5 We request response to this within reasonable time i.e. Not later than the end of March 1993.

Date: 20 February 1993

Police Deny Opening Fire

MB2202115393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1122
GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] Durban Feb 22 SAPA—The African National Congress' [ANC] northern Natal region has called for an immediate Goldstone inquiry into the deaths of four ANC members whom police said were killed in a shootout at kwaSokhulu at the weekend. The ANC confirmed the four men were armed but said they had not fired shots at policemen.

The SAP [South African Police] denied ANC allegations that policemen opened fire on a group of "comrades" waiting at a kwaSokhulu bottle store to escort protesters home from a march against alleged biased policing in the kwaMbonambi area, north of Empangeni.

Instead, the SAP said a patrol of Internal Stability Unit members came under fire from five men at the bottle

store armed with AK-47 rifles. A handgrenade also exploded about 20-metres from their vehicle.

Spokesman Capt Bala Naidoo said policemen then opened fire on the suspects, who fled into the bushes. The shootout continued and policemen later discovered that four men had been killed, while the other suspect fled.

"Next to three of the deceased police found three AK-47 rifles and one F1 handgrenade was found near the bottle store. A total of 155 rounds of ammunition was also recovered. Two of the deceased were identified as members of the notorious Msweli gang who were sought by the police for the killing of Paul Vercammen," said Capt Naidoo, referring to an ambush on a vehicle travelling near Richards Bay a few weeks ago.

ANC leaders in northern Natal rejected the SAP account of Saturday's [20 February] shooting and called on Mr Justice Richard Goldstone to investigate.

ANC northern Natal media officer Zipho Mkhize alleged policemen had "opened fire on these comrades for no reason".

"When they tried to escape, policemen deployed at the back of the shops shot and killed them instantly....Yes, the comrades were armed because of the attacks on our people in the area, but they never shot at the police."

The ANC's secretary in the region, Senzo Mehunu, added that relations between the kwaSokhulu community and policemen there had deteriorated since a local policeman, W/O [warrant officer] Hendrik Steyn, was sentenced to a jail term for the murder of two ANC activists last year.

Natal unrest monitor Roy Ainslie alleged: "If anything, this appears to have been a police ambush".

He also called for a top-level inquiry into the deaths.

Mr Ainslie said he had been in the area on Saturday to monitor the march on behalf of Natal's Unrest Monitoring and Action Group (UMAG).

From statements he had gathered on the killings, it appeared "police gave them no chance to give themselves up, there were no warning shots, (and) no loud-hailers were used".

He agreed that the jailing of W/O Steyn appeared to have strained police-community relations: "People are saying they're being punished for the sentencing of Steyn".

Those killed on Saturday were: Ndwangu Cele, Ziba Ndlela, Bongani Mokoena and Zweli Mnguni. They were aged between 18 and 23.

The ANC's northern natal region, meanwhile, is to hold a crisis meeting on Tuesday [23 February] to discuss the volatile situation in kwaSokhulu.

Cadre Discusses APLA Operations

MB2202155793 Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in Afrikaans 19-25 Feb 93 pp 8-9

[Report on "exclusive" interview with unidentified APLA cadre by Wally Mbhele: "We'll keep on killing," says APLA cadre"—report published in English]

[Text] In an unusual move, an underground member of the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] has for the first time broken Apla's secrecy and provided VRYE WEEKBLAD with details of how the military wing of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] operates. The Apla cadre—who claims to have participated in several brutal assassinations on black policemen in the East Rand township of Katlehong—spoke to Wally Mbhele this week shortly before he left to Transkei for further training in the armed struggle. Here is his startling story.

Full of anger and bitterness, the Apla cadre shows no remorse for his past history. There is a chilling sense of frustration when he explains why he is fighting—but he makes it clear that he is determined to continue hitting the "targets" and that Apla is not going to abandon the armed struggle until the land has been "repossessed from the enemy".

The man says he knows that the police want him in connection with various cases involving the murder of policemen and that he is tired after many sleepless nights trying to evade them.

VRYE WEEKBLAD had independent confirmation of the Apla-man's authenticity. The meeting took place in Witwatersrand township after elaborate security measures were taken.

He tells why Apla attacks policemen and white farmers, give startling details of how the PAC leadership is out of touch with Apla operations (see separate story), describes how "Apla soldiers" plan and execute their missions, and divulges how a Johannesburg news agency is phoned to claim responsibility whenever an attack has succeeded.

Black policemen, he says, are attacked because they form "a very dangerous part in the system of oppression in the townships". White farmers are targeted because they still control "a very big part of a land they took from blacks by force".

According to the Apla cadre, black policemen are often "disarmed" of their service pistols and firearms after an offensive, while white farmers are robbed of money, cars and guns—all to be used by Apla soldiers in their struggle to liberate blacks.

"I belong to a cell unit that has been assigned the specific mission of eliminating policemen," says the man. "In this unit Apla works according to strict instructions and usually assigns three soldiers to a single attack." The

participation of too many "soldiers" is avoided in these "special missions", he says, because they can easily be traced and arrested.

He describes how a mission is planned. "Apla cadres take about a week of proper strategy planning at a workshop. During the same week the potential victim is also kept under surveillance."

A "workshop", the cadre says, is a central place in the East Rand township of Kathlehong where "all meetings are held and all the material kept". Meetings are held once a week, with a regular big meeting at the end of every month. Political education is also conducted at the workshop. At least one person stays there permanently to co-ordinate the activities of field combatants.

The workshop is under the command of experienced Apla soldiers who fought "the struggle from exile". It is at these workshops that teams are specifically appointed to deal with policemen and farmers.

Black policemen are targeted because they are part of the "oppressive system of apartheid", the Apla cadre says. The killing of policemen has to continue until they all resign from the police force.

"Black policemen are standing in the middle between the oppressor and the oppressed. They are half settlers and therefore deserve elimination."

After an attack, the man says, Apla cadres disarm the policemen of their service pistols and firearms, and if possible strip them of their uniforms. These are then taken to the "workshop" to prove that the mission had been performed successfully. But if there is no chance of "disarming the enemy", the cadre says, Apla soldiers "only hit and run" to avoid risking the possibility of being recognised by eyewitnesses.

Targeted policemen include those who are usually accompanied by colleagues to their respective homes after work because "they are easy to keep under surveillance".

There are also routine Apla assignments, the cadre says, "where a soldier must hit any policeman he comes across if there is a good chance of doing so. Those [policemen] are mainly the ones we meet during the course of a routine patrol. If such an oppressor happens to pass by, you just have to hit and take his weapon because it belongs to the soldiers."

After a planned attack has been executed, the combatants report to the commanders at the workshop and arrangements are made to go to a public phone and make a "safe call" to the South African Press Association (Sapa), claiming responsibility for the attack. Sapa distributes news to all newspapers and radio stations in South Africa. Every Apla cadre taking part in the attack must have the Sapa telephone number and is given the right to phone and claim responsibility in the name of Carl (or) Zimbiri.

Zimbiri, VRYE WEEKBLAD was told, is a name adopted by many Apla operatives specialising in the assassination of policemen. Although it is not clear where the name is derived from, sources say Carl Zimbiri was a specialised Apla unit, formerly based in Zimbabwe under the command of a man called Carl Zimbiri.

A strategy of how to deal with members of the Internal Stability Unit patrolling the townships is currently under discussion, says the Apla cadre.

Apla is not scared of launching an offensive against the police unrest unit, he says. "The fact is that they are heavily armed. We have information that they are sometimes armed with AK47s and handgrenades they took from our captured soldiers. You should also remember that once they arrest us, they also disarm us and use that material for attacking us.

"It is not that we fear them. At the moment we are still concentrating on the soft targets. We will still come to them. They don't need a simple gun, they need something bigger than that—and it is there, we'll launch missiles they've never heard of in their lives.

"There is no weapon Apla does not have—from rocket launchers to hand-grenades and Scorpion sub-machine-guns," boasts the cadre.

Apla is still proud of the attack on the King William's Town Gold Club in which five whites were killed, he says. "It shook the attention of the whole world." The attack, he says, was executed by a unit specialising in attacks on white soft targets and farmers. Although he is not sure which specific unit carried out the King William's Town attack, the informant says most units in Transkei police are not enemies of Apla and do not form part of Apla's targets.

Describing white farmers as a "group of wealthy settlers" who mete out severe treatment to black workers, the Apla cadre says they are the only ones who hold a very big share of "the stolen land"—and they are targets from whom the land can easily be repossessed.

"They use people [their workers] to the fullest and at the end of the day, people no longer have any power left in them. Black people are left poor and die poor while farmers die still enjoying the fruits of black workers' toil on their farms."

Unlike attacks on black policemen, where Apla cadres usually go on foot and in groups of three combatants, an assault on white farmers is carried out by a group of about four people who use a car for the mission. Money, cars and livestock are then "repossessed". While "repossessed" cars are sold to raise funds for the unit, money is usually kept in a safe place at the workshop. Livestock is slaughtered and a feast held for Apla combatants at the workshop.

"Boers" like Eugene Terreblanche own factories and very big pieces of land on farms, says the Apla cadre.

They have consistently "told Mandela that they won't get the land unless there was a spilling of blood, so Apla is adopting the same strategy. Our strategy is that we are going to hit them hard until the land is taken back to its owners. We have to use the same strategy they used when they robbed us of our forefather's land."

Asked if Apla was going to win this "war", he replies: "There will be those who'll leave the country. There will also be those like the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] who will want to fight back. Those are the ones who will cause a total war. Once such a war begins, people will then realise that we are oppressed in our country and that there is no change despite negotiations. Then the war will have begun."

Apart from selling the "repossessed items" and financial assistance they receive from the exiled Apla leadership, funds are also raised through sales of the hijacked furniture trucks.

The mission of hijacking delivery trucks is mostly assigned to new recruits who have just completed training in the use of firearms. In the company of an experienced soldier, they are given firearms belonging to the workshop and usually return with at least one or two pump guns "won in combat"—which then become their permanent weapons for carrying out future missions against the "enemy".

"That is how I also earned myself a gun—which I have used against many policemen since then," says the Apla cadre. "Some suffer, some sacrifice. No-one in Apla has his own material—it belongs to all of us."

When he returns from his training session, the man says, many policemen are going to feel the fire.

Defense Minister Denies Plan To Close Down Navy

MB1602171693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1625
GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Cape Town Feb 16 SAPA—There was no question that the South African Navy or the military's medical wing, SA [South Africa] Medical Service [SAMS], would close down, Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw said on Tuesday [16 February]. In a statement reacting to press claims that these services could be scrapped because of financial strictures, he said: "This is simply not on the table."

"What Vice-Admiral Paul Murray, chief of staff finance of the SA Defence Force [SADF] did, was to mention as example an ultimate possibility should budgets continue to shrink." Adm Murray on Monday briefed the press about SADF budget cuts.

Mr Louw said it remained government policy to maintain an adequate and balanced defence force, including the Navy and SAMS. "The government and I are determined that an effective Defence Force must be maintained at all times. As far as I'm concerned, a defence

force which guarantees South Africa's security at all times remains the highest priority."

He rejected allegations that retrenchments in the SADF indicated affirmative action or bowing to pressure. "Nothing is further from the truth. We are building a streamlined Defence Force, with sophisticated equipment to serve South Africa's interest."

It was his conviction that retrenchments should not affect the ability or the preparedness of the SADF to execute its tasks and role. "Possible future retrenchments will be determined by the availability of money. No fixed statements can now be made in this regard."

"The prevailing security situation, as well as demands on the Defence Force, will also have to be taken into account."

Potential Nuclear Power Station Sites Identified

MB1902115893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1031
GMT 19 Feb 93

[Text] Cape Town Feb 19 SAPA—Although there are at present no plans to build another nuclear power station, two "potential" sites on the Cape west coast have been identified.

This was disclosed at a press conference at Eskom's [Electricity Supply Commission] offices in Bellville, near Cape Town, on Friday.

The two identified sites, the culmination of a 10-year nuclear siting programme, are at Brazil, about 16km south of the little diamond mining town of Kleinsee, and Schulpfontein, about 40km south of Kleinsee.

Eskom stressed that the sites, owned by the state and the De Beers group, are for possible future stations and that presently there are no plans to build a nuclear power station.

"As Eskom has stated previously, a new nuclear station will not come into operation during this century," Eskom said.

Eskom pointed out that once a decision has been made regarding the type and design of the station to be used, it will apply to the Council for Nuclear Safety for permission to "erect and operate such a station."

The public will have the opportunity to submit comment to the council in accordance with the provisions of the Nuclear Energy Act.

The 10-year nuclear siting programme entailed many investigations, which comprised diverse aspects such as seismic, geological, engineering, environmental, demographic and socio-economic aspects.

Various independent consultants were involved in the studies.

The University of Cape Town's Environmental Evaluation Unit as well as the Atomic Energy Corporation's Geology and Earth Science Department were contracted for most of the investigations.

Relevant government departments and statutory bodies were consulted on an ongoing basis, while the public were kept informed of the nature and scope of these studies, Eskom said.

On Thursday Eskom officials held meetings with municipal and tourist representatives along the west coast to inform them of the sites.

—South Africa's first nuclear power plant, the Koeberg nuclear power station, has been in operation for more than 10 years.

Buthelezi, Zulu King Reportedly in Land Dispute

MB1902180393 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 19-25 Feb 93 p 4

[Report by Farouk Chothia: "Royal Battle as Buthelezi Locks Horns With the King"]

[Text] Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini is reported to be backing 14 indunas [chiefs] in their bid to stop KwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi from removing their area from royal jurisdiction—and imposing "foreign" chiefs there.

This is the first time Zwelithini and Buthelezi have locked horns in public in over a decade, although some observers say it does not signal a major rift between the two.

In papers before the Durban Supreme Court, 14 indunas from Babanango in the Nquthu district in Zululand claimed that Buthelezi wanted to demarcate the areas and impose three "foreign" chiefs on them.

Induna Simon Mnguni said in an affidavit that his people were opposed to the constitution of new tribal authorities and boundaries in the Babanango area. Buthelezi's "illegal actions" were designed to reduce Zwelithini's authority. This would be "contrary to the custom where the area was directly under the control of the Zulu king".

In a replying affidavit, the deputy secretary in Buthelezi's office, Carel Vos, denied this. He claimed Zwelithini had given his approval to the constitution of new tribal authorities.

Minutes of a community meeting held in 1990, however, paint a different picture. Presented to the court, these quote the king as saying: "The scripture is correct that Jesus Christ's clothes were divided amongst the people, but with me my area is subdivided and given to foreigners while I am still alive.

"Those who subdivide the area must stop," Zwelithini added.

Mnguni said Zwelithini had told them at a subsequent meeting that he had resolved the problems with the KwaZulu government and chiefs would be imposed.

The case was adjourned to next month.

80,000 Illegal Immigrants Repatriated in 1992

MB1802134293 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 18 Feb 93

[Text] The chief director of migration of South Africa's Home Affairs Department, Mr. Mike Bester, says more than 80,000 illegal immigrants were repatriated from South Africa to their countries of origin last year. Interviewed by Channel Africa in Johannesburg, Mr. Bester said this was a marked increase compared with the 1991 statistics.

[Begin Bester recording] The majority of people are still repatriated to Mozambique at this stage. For example, 1991, just over 47,000, and 1992, it escalated to 61,000. [end recording]

The number of Zimbabweans sent home from South Africa increased from 7,000 in 1991 to 12,000 last year. Mr. Bester said many illegal immigrants in the country hailed from mainland China, Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union.

Mr. Bester said South Africa's own economic problems forced the government to repatriate illegal immigrants. He noted that illegal residents had a negative effect on the squatting situation, the provision of social services, and the unemployment problem, and also the crime rate in South Africa.

Emphasizing that South Africa was not unsympathetic towards the illegal immigrants, Mr. Bester said the country had to satisfy the needs of its own citizens first. He said cooperation with the Governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe on repatriation operations were excellent.

30,000 Identity Cards Issued Weekly for Elections

MB1602122593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] About 30,000 identity documents [ID] have been issued weekly in the past few months in anticipation of an election. The minister of home affairs, Mr. Louis Pienaar, said in Parliament that the number of identity documents issued each week had doubled since last October. He said a program had begun to issue IDs to all citizens with a view to an election. He said about 95 percent of eligible whites, 89 percent of coloreds, and 78 percent of blacks, already have identity documents.

Arab Investment, Trade Increasing Rapidly

*MB1802183493 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
18 Feb 93 p 17*

[Report by Michael Chester: "Arab Wealth Begins To Flood Into SA"]

[Text] New flows of investments into South Africa from oil-rich Arab businessmen look set to grow from a stream into a torrent once a new democratic government has been installed and political unrest has abated, according to bank and trade sources.

A dramatic climb in two-way trade between South Africa and the Middle East is also under way as the Gulf states resume business contacts that were severed at the start of the global sanctions blockade.

Middle East investors have already poured in tens of millions of petrol-dollar, mainly in property deals in and around Johannesburg, the eastern Transvaal safariland and tourism magnets along the Natal and Cape coastlines.

Ebrahim Kharsany, chief executive of the Islamic Bank based in Johannesburg, believes it may be only the start of a surge in investment.

So far, he said interest in the potential of South Africa as a new investment haven had been largely confined to wealthy individuals, oil sheiks quick off the mark to explore the market for private deals as commercial sanctions were dismantled.

Once an interim government had been installed and normal political relations resumed, he predicted, investments were likely to soar.

Among the main attractions is the weak rand exchange rate, which adds to the buying power of petro-dollars when deals are struck.

"That can be a huge influence when oil sheik billionaires begin to look a bit disillusioned by low returns from their massive investments in Europe and North America..." says one investment analyst.

"There are rumours that Kuwait alone is thinking about pulling out a whopping R[Rand]18 billion in investments in Spain because of disappointment in profits. There are also long faces about economic problems in Britain, where they went on an investment binge a few years ago.

"Middle East investors are now looking at new possible money-spinners from their oil wealth. More and more of them are now examining the potential of South Africa as a global tourism magnet, once the violence subsides."

The scale of investments so far cannot be estimated with any precision because of the low-profile maintained in most initial deals. But it already runs into tens, if not hundreds, of millions of rands.

Abu Bakr Mohammad, a director of the Al Baraka Bank of South Africa, confirmed that the Dalla Corporation based in Saudi Arabia had already ploughed more than R50 million into business and property deals in Durban—in office blocks, hotels and industrial land.

He said Arab investments had also been steered into the R1 billion Point Development Project in Durban.

Dalla was now exploring investment opportunities in the Transvaal, with a special eye on luxury private and business properties and shopping centre developments.

Most investors from the Gulf states—the United Arab Emirates in particular—were interested most of all in real estate and tourism.

That was made obvious when Dubai investors—via Geap International (UAE) in Durban—hit the headlines with a R40 million bid to gain control of the luxury Fancourt gold holiday complex off the Garden Route, plus troubled companies hit by the Masterbond debacle. Though the curators of Masterbond indicated they intended to reject the offer as not enough, there were still two more Middle East investors in the queue waiting to lodge new bids of their own.

In Johannesburg, Faried Chunara, of the Africa Muslim Agency, said he had been approached by several middle East investors to look into business opportunities including possible joint ventures.

"They feel South Africa may be on the brink of tremendous progress if it can achieve political stability," he said.

Keen interest is also being shown by oil sheiks whose romance with horse racing has become legendary around the world.

Reports are already circulating that mega-rich Arab investors may be negotiating to buy a number of Natal's biggest racehorse stud farms.

Speculation about moves into South Africa have been fanned by news that Arab racehorse owners in Britain have started to look sour about current UK tax laws.

It is a dramatic improvement in trade links, as well as investment interest, that encourages both the SA Chamber of Business and the SA Foreign Trade Organisation about growing Middle East interest in South Africa.

The arrival in Johannesburg at mid-week of a large trade-mission from the Sultanate of Oman marked the latest in a chain of business exchanges.

Under the wing of the Oman International Bank, members of the mission were carrying shopping lists for a wide range of items—electrical and electronic products such as home appliances and computers, general hard ware, foodstuffs and consumer products of all sorts.

They also said they wanted to explore the chance of joint business ventures.

A recent trade development from United Arab Emirate states, keen to lessen dependence on oil production, made plain it wanted South Africa as a new economic partner. The aim was a return flow of investments from South Africa—especially with technology know-how to help develop a bigger industrial sector.

Mohammad al-Fahim, deputy chairman of Abu Dhabi chamber of commerce and industry, said: "We still feel we need more investment in the industrial sector. There are great opportunities for South African companies."

The industries the UAE wanted to develop aimed at higher production of aluminum, cement, chemicals, paper, garments, food and consumer products. Also, the UAE emphasized its role as a major transit centre for import/export flows in and out of India, Iran, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

There was an open invitation to South African companies to participate in a big international trade fair to be held in Abu Dhabi, the largest of the seven emirates, in April. SAFTO [South African Foreign Trade Organisation] chief executive Len van Zyl urges SA companies to seize the opportunity. He reminds them about the outcome of an initial test of Middle East markets with a trade fair in Dubai four months ago.

"SA exhibitors, who set off in serious doubt about making a breakthrough, were astonished when more than 4,500 businessmen from all around the Gulf arrived," he recalls. "They came away with firm orders worth no less than R750 million."

23 February Review of Current Events, Issues

MB2302133793

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Cabinet Reshuffle 'Smacks of Tokenism'—The "only really positive" feature of President de Klerk's Cabinet reshuffle is that "it signals the final departure from high public office of former Defence Minister Magnus Malan," declares a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 23 February. "If there are undeclared cogent reasons for a reshuffle, it would have made sense to have waited until after the formation of a transitional executive council in a few month's time." THE STAR believes President de Klerk has "pre-emptively exercised his presidential prerogative, signalling—perhaps unintentionally—that the old order still

prevails....All the key portfolios remain firmly in the hands of Caucasian males, all but one of them Afrikaners. The presence of brown faces in the new Cabinet smacks of tokenism. It is unlikely to fulfil its transparent purpose: to attract coloured and Indian voters to the NP [National Party]; it may even give offence and prove counter-productive." THE STAR also finds "bemusing" the decision to confer responsibility for defense on Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee. "Coetsee, who suffered a heart attack last year, already has an onerous task. If De Klerk is signalling the downgraded importance of defence, he has done so at the risk of provoking his already disgruntled generals."

BUSINESS DAY

Country Cannot Afford Clinton's 'Tax-and-Spend' Policies—"Neither the UK nor South Africa can safely take the Clinton route to a smaller budget deficit," points out a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 23 February. "The three economies may have much in common in the way of heritage, ideology and trade but their business cycles are far too unsynchronised for there to be any validity in attacking deficits with the same weapons." Recession in South Africa "should rule out any increase in the top income tax rate which, at 43 percent, has dropped only 14 percent since 1986. A still uncomfortably high inflation rate should strictly limit the scope for raising indirect tax and excise duties. The options in reducing South Africa's probable deficit of 8 percent of GDP [gross domestic product] in 1992/93 are more restricted than those of the U.S. and UK, but are still plain enough: cut spending. Clinton's budget can afford a return to tax-and-spend policies, while Major's may narrowly permit an unchanged level of real government spending. Derek Keys's presentation next month can tolerate neither."

SOWETAN

Need for Greater Black Unity—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 23 February in a page 6 editorial welcomes the proposed meetings between the African National Congress, Pan-Africanist Congress, and Azanian People's Organization. "This get-together of black liberation organisations is opportune when negotiations for a democratic and nonracial South Africa are delicately poised but also confusing to a large number of the oppressed people....It will be folly, however, to have overly high expectations of the talks or hopes that they will lead to the immediate revival of the Patriotic Front. It is, nevertheless, incumbent on the three organisations to make an honest analysis of the sad state of politics in the black community and make a bid to act on the conclusions. We hope one of the conclusions will be the need to forge greater black unity."

Angola

UNITA's Valentim: Next Addis Ababa Meeting 26 Feb

MB2302075293 (Clandestine) Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Press release read by Jorge Valentim, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola information secretary; place and date not given]

[Text] During the intense debates held on 19 and 20 February with its members' active participation, the Standing Committee of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Political Commission focused on Angola's general crisis, which is characterized by military clashes throughout Angolan territory, as well as by the unbearable intolerance shown by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government and its institutions toward certain ethnic groups that do not come from Luanda and toward just about all citizens, whether they are mere workers, peasants, businessmen, intellectuals or religious or civic figures.

1. Taking into account the Angolan people's supreme interest in the search for peace, freedom, and democracy, UNITA is for the resumption of talks between UNITA and MPLA government teams. The second round of Addis Ababa talks will, in principle, take place on 26 February. At about 1000 [0900 GMT] this morning, UNITA team leader General Eugenio Manuacola got in touch with UN Special Representative Ms. Margaret Anstee by telephone. He did so to reaffirm the date for the resumption of talks and the logistical arrangements concerning the UNITA delegation's trip.

2. What should be discussed at in the second round of talks? What is the fundamental problem facing the Angolan people? What do Angolans want after all? What does UNITA want? What is the real solution to Angola's problem?

A great deal of people have been trying to contribute to the resolution of the Angolan problem by presenting similar suggestions, though avoiding a real national debate. To be a UNITA member is a reason for one to be killed. Not to be from Luanda is reason enough for one to be killed. Accordingly, ordinary brothers, even the most educated ones, disappear in our country every day. They are murdered by the MPLA government. One lives in an atmosphere of incredible intolerance which has reached genocidal, endemic, and frightening proportions. The Angolan people are asking: Where are we going to live? How are we going to live? Could it be that Angolans will spend their time running away from others hunting them down? The MPLA government has failed to unite Angolans before and after the elections. It behaves like a regime that has staged a coup d'etat, arresting and swiftly killing people instead of seeking closer ties and a more balanced approach. The problem of lack of coexistence is a national one. It deserves

serious, consistent, deep, and immediate discussions in order to find a historical, courageous and intelligent solution. To the Angolan people, that is a (?fatal) problem because they feel it in their flesh daily.

The international observers, notably the United States, Russia, and Portugal, who are linked to the Angolan peace process, ought to help bringing the sides closer, to debating the real differences and come up with a political, legal, and constitutional order that guarantees healthy stability and coexistence in this nation. This must happen from all viewpoints, whether they be political, economic, or social. Angola's war is not simply a matter pertaining to the military. It is a matter that has to do with everybody because it affects all citizens. Civilians and soldiers are affected by the war. How to stop the war? Why should one stop the war? Where can one live? In the same Angola that many Angolans perceive as intolerant, inhospitable, repulsive, and the scene of massacres?

So, let us, Angolans and international observers, try to find a solid solution that will allow the nation to live. It is completely wrong to uphold the MPLA's engulfing one-party system, which operates under the guise of democracy, while other parties and the nation as a whole are prevented from taking part in the nation's political life. In its capacity as mediator in the 1991 accords, Portugal must be impartial, place itself at an equal distance from both sides.

3. UNITA would like to ask: Who does the MPLA want to negotiate peace with? Does the MPLA government want real peace? After the first round of Addis Ababa talks, the MPLA government created new disputes, whether of a political, or military nature—notably the wish to create a democratic UNITA [as heard] with the introduction of 10 deputies under detention and under police surveillance to the National Assembly. Moreover, its strategy concerning UNITA's internal democratization as outlined in a (?1989) document is to divide UNITA, to fight the UNITA leadership, to destroy UNITA, and eliminate UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi both physically and politically. We have gone back to Gbadolite 1989, under the disguise of the Bicesse Accord. To the MPLA, the program remains the same: To pursue a one-party system, to keep UNITA away, and to destroy it.

Those ambiguities and equivocations ought to be clarified in Addis Ababa so that the people know to where Angola is heading and what will be the fate of each one of us. Our colleagues in detention must be well treated and respected. We demand that Ambassador Abel Chivukuvuku, our colleague and comrade in the struggle, be allowed to go to a hospital abroad, because his health is a source of grave concern.

To conclude, we reiterate our willingness and openness to attend the negotiations and that the latter ought to be in-depth, broad, and realistic for the good of the Angolan people.

UN's Anstee on Status of Government-UNITA Talks*MB2202203793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Feb 93*

[Report on remarks by special UN representative Margaret Anstee in Angola, "this afternoon"; place not given—italicized passages recorded in Spanish]

[Text] Talks between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] could take place in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, on 26 February. Ms. Margaret Anstee, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, said there are good prospects for the holding of the meeting. Everything seems to be going well, she said this afternoon in a brief contact with the Angolan press.

[Anstee] *Everything seems to be going well. This morning, I received another call from UNITA, saying its delegation was ready to travel to Addis Ababa on 25 February. I have also spoken to the government and I believe that we have agreed in principle to hold the second meeting on Friday, 26 February. There are however many logistical issues that must be agreed upon. In general, following this morning's talks, I believe, however, that there are good prospects that the meeting could take place next Friday.*

Ms. Anstee said there are still some logistical issues that must be agreed upon.

[Anstee] *These logistical problems are connected with the transportation by air of the UNITA delegation to Addis Ababa. I believe that it is public knowledge that the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 [UNAVEM-2] (is trying) to organize this at the present moment.*

The second round of talks will certainly give priority to the discussion and the signing of a cease-fire, also taking into account the importance of implementing the peace accords and humanitarian assistance to war victims. Accordingly, Margaret Anstee spoke about the composition of the UNITA delegation and the meeting's working agenda.

[Anstee] *I do not have the latest details. This morning I learned however that the UNITA delegation would once again be headed by General Manuvacola. Four people who attended the first meeting will effectively be present at the second round of talks. There may be new people, I do not know. I am waiting for final details on this.*

You will recall that during the last meeting, we dealt with four points: the reestablishment of a cease-fire, the conclusion of implementing the peace accords, the future role of UNAVEM-2, and the issue of prisoners. Now, we have reached agreement on many issues connected with these four points. During the coming meeting, we shall concentrate on points which are evidently of importance to the new agreement. I believe that a detailed agenda will have

to be agreed upon by the two parties. I am presiding over this meeting as an impartial party. The two parties will be the ones to make decisions.

From my talks with both sides, I believe, however, that the principal objective is the issue of a cease-fire and the resumption of the implementation of the peace accords. My own viewpoint—I have not yet discussed it directly with the two parties—is that it will equally be necessary to discuss the humanitarian (?tragedy) facing Angola at the present moment. The examination of this problem will, however, greatly depend on a cease-fire agreement and the establishment of conditions which would permit the assistance to reach the needy people.

The special representative of the UN secretary general said it is important that the next meeting should reach a lasting cease-fire.

[Anstee] *It is extremely important that this meeting should reach an agreement on a cease-fire. I believe that both parties, both the government and UNITA, will go to Addis Ababa full of pragmatism and conscientiousness to facilitate the finding of solutions. As a matter of fact, the differences which existed between the two parties during the first meeting were not that many. I would say that the two parties were in agreement over 80 percent of the issues discussed at the meeting. [Words indistinct] are evidently the most difficult.*

I believe the Angolan people must hope and pray that this time the parties reach an agreement on a cease-fire and the resumption of the path of peace. I sympathize with the Angolan people greatly. If there is a force which helps me to continue to work, despite a great deal of frustration and fatigue and despite much criticism—some perhaps justified and others perhaps not—is this vision I have of the Angolan people who love peace. These Angolan people that I saw on 29 and 30 September 1992, with great faith and sacrifice, vote with the hope of a new era for Angola. I want to say to them that they should never lose hope. I have not yet lost hope. It is a very difficult road, but I believe that with the efforts of all, with faith—particularly I believe that with great faith—that all the Angolan people or the overwhelming majority desire peace. All the Angolan people should make their voices heard and insist on the path of peace and tranquility.

UNITA Said in 'Complete Control' of Zambian Border*MB2202163493 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 22 Feb 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is now about four months since the fighting broke out again in Angola and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement now has what seems to be complete control over Angola's border with Zambia. MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Government troops have been driven out of the area, and UNITA are now in

the position to prevent Angolans trying to flee the war from crossing the frontier. Rob Makai has just been up to the Zambian side of the border and he faxed us this report:

When I reached the border post at Chingi in the Zambezi District, I found UNITA troops manning the post. Relations with the Zambian population in the Chivuma District seemed peaceful and normal. While clashes between UNITA and government forces appeared to have died down, there is still the danger of people being blown up by land mines. The Zambian customs officer, who escorted the group I was travelling with, told us to walk in a single file and avoid stepping into the bush because of the mines. But none of this stops the people carrying out their daily trade. The Zambian officer reassured us that we were safe because the UNITA forces were not hostile to Zambians, on whom they depended for food which they bartered for game meat and other items. When we crossed the border post we were greeted by a UNITA sergeant, while other armed UNITA officers emerged from the bush, silently listening to our conversation. The makeshift immigration office consisted of a thatched hut, and on the table lay some rubber stamps which he used as official UNITA entry permits into the country. But while people are allowed to enter into the country, Angolan refugees wishing to leave are prevented from doing so.

According to Zambian security officers I spoke to, they have had no trouble at the border since the government forces were chased out. One Zambian officer spoke admiringly of the UNITA soldiers and told me that they had been very clever. He told me that UNITA had cheated on the peace agreement by keeping back its best-trained fighters and weapons in the bush.

Huambo Relief Column Reportedly Moving Forward

MB2202201693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] Fierce fighting continues to characterize the military situation in Huambo. Joint National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]-mercenary forces today continued their indiscriminate shelling of those parts of the city that are still held by the governmental troops. Their aim is to force government troops to abandon their positions.

Moreover, the Angolan Government column continues to head toward Huambo. It has already been involved in more than five clashes, culminating in the reoccupation of several districts of Berguela Province that UNITA had held for more than five months.

The joint UNITA-mercenary forces in Huambo are panicking because of that column's advance, forcing UNITA to publish a purely propagandistic communique

that completely distorts the truth with the aim of encouraging its men and demoralizing government troops, which are still resisting and which have not yet allowed the city to be taken.

Harare Embassy Alleges S. Africa Aiding UNITA *MB2302120693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1108 GMT 23 Feb 93*

[Text] Harare Feb 23 SAPA—The Angolan Embassy in Harare has repeated accusations South Africa is supplying the rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement with arms and food in its renewed fighting against the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government.

In a statement on Tuesday, the embassy gave the names of 16 South Africans, including pilots and engineers, allegedly involved in illegal air incursions into Angola in support of Jonas Savimbi's UNITA.

The embassy charged that three cargo planes, two jet plans and nine light aircraft had transported military hardware and food provisions from South Africa to UNITA positions throughout Angola.

The 14 planes, with registration numbers provided, included three four-engined Douglas cargo aircraft, eight Cessna light planes, two Learjets and one Beachcraft Kingair.

The embassy said Angola's government had irrefutable proof of South Africa's support to UNITA which had now assumed a new aggression against the former Portuguese colony.

"Faced with this picture, the Angolan Government presents its vehement protest and demands immediate cessation of this intervention in its internal affairs and alerts the international community on the negative consequences that might derive from this situation for peace and stability and the democratic process in southern Africa."

When similar accusations have been raised in the past against South Africa by Angola, the Pretoria government has denied giving any support to UNITA and challenged the Luanda government to produce incontrovertible proof.

The embassy also said the Angolan Government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos had sufficient information which showed that Mr Savimbi was not prepared to participate in the second round of presidential elections for fear of another humiliating defeat.

"So, he prefers his old plan of creating a new Angola in the south, including the diamond-rich zones of Luanda's provinces.

"This separatist project, contrary to the majority wishes of the Angolan people, must be put in execution with a gradual transfer of illegal UNITA troops, reinforced

eventually by 'volunteers' of the South African Buffalo Battalion to the south of the Benguela railway line.

"On this territory, these troops will aim to capture and strengthen military control of provincial capitals, including what was supposed to be the future capital, to proclaim in due course the so-called south Angola," said the embassy statement.

The embassy stressed the Luanda government would not agree to this UNITA plan which it said would violate the Organisation of African Unity and United Nations charters, and create a "precedence of incalculable consequences" for the rest of the African continent.

Parliament To Probe 22 Jan Attack on Northern Angolans

MB2302115393 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] A parliamentary commission of inquiry will be created in order to investigate the incidents that occurred in Luanda on 22 January. The commission will not replace the police investigations. With that decision, which was unanimously approved, the National Assembly ended its proceedings about an hour ago.

Despite clashes among deputies from different political parties, the Assembly redrafted a proposal placed by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola bench. Calm returned because all the deputies were determined to investigate what happened in Luanda when northern Angolans or those who lived for many years in the Republic of Zaire, were assaulted and some of them killed.

Speaking in an exclusive interview with TPA after he closed today's session at 1930 [1830 GMT], National Assembly Chairman Franca van Dunem said he did not believe that Quimbundus and Quicongos were enemies.

[Begin recording] [Van Dunem] We believe that in Angola there have never been xenophobic or tribalistic manifestations. So, it is necessary that all deputies should air their views about something that could become a social cancer.

[Reporter] But in view of the manner in which some of the views were aired at the Assembly, as well as the clashes among deputies, does that not reflect a degree of resentment?

[Van Dunem] I do not think so. Deputies are playing their role and its normal for them to try to stress aspects relating to coexistence among different tribes, races, and ethnic groups.

[Reporter] Will a parliament resolution have a practical effect among the residents, or will old grievances erupt among the different ethnic groups?

[Van Dunem] Having been born in Luanda where I have lived most of my life, I have never seen demonstrations like those. So, I think that the resolution may help most of our citizens become

more aware. So far, however, there is nothing to suggest that Luanda residents or the Quimbundus, as they have been called, were xenophobic.

[Reporter] So, will you agree that there was a hidden hand behind the 22 January events?

[Van Dunem] What is happening is somewhat strange. I have to take into account the difficult situation our country is facing. It is possible that problems like those could be used by those wanting to take political advantages of situations which are nothing but [words indistinct] phenomena. [end recording]

Swedish Envoy in Namibia Confirms Valentim's Asylum Request

MB2302101193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Text] Swedish Ambassador to Namibia Sten Rylander yesterday confirmed the request for asylum by Jorge Valentim, Jr., son of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola information secretary, who fled from Jonas Savimbi's bases over 10 days ago. AGENCE FRANCE PRESS reports that Jorge Valentim, Jr. fled Angola because he feared that he and his father would be assassinated by Jonas Savimbi's organization.

According to the Swedish ambassador in Windhoek, Jorge Valentim, Jr., contacted his embassy early last week. Meanwhile, the Swedish Embassy's personnel advised him to report to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees or to the Namibian Interior Ministry.

Botswana

Masire Addresses Conference on Human Rights, Democracy

MB2202122893 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, says the validity and universality of human rights are indisputable and these rights must be upheld, protected, and promoted by all regardless of the diverse political and economic and cultural systems in the world. He was opening an international conference on human rights and democracy in Gaborone this morning.

He said the issues of democracy and human rights are not new. He said the world is in a state of flux with the region of southern Africa being in the forefront. The president said part of the reason for this situation is the relative absence of democracy and respect for human rights in the region. Sir Ketumile said Botswana are fortunate in the sense that they enjoy a free flow of ideas. He said it is the duty of the political leadership and those in positions of influence to examine the situation and search for solutions.

The president noted that the world, through the United Nations, has produced many international instruments to which most countries in the region are signatories. One of these instruments, he said, is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In southern Africa the president said there is the Southern African Development Community and the Preferential Trade Area or PTA.

He called on the delegates attending the conference to examine and identify obstacles to their enjoyment of democracy and human rights in the region and recommend a way forward. Ten southern African countries, as well as Nigeria, are represented at the five-day conference. It is organized by the Frederick-Ebert Foundation and the University of Botswana's Democracy and Research project.

Masire Appoints New Assistant Finance Minister

MB1902203093 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 19 Feb 93

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, has appointed the member of parliament for Moshopa, Mr. Setlhomang Masisi, to the post of assistant minister of finance and development planning. A statement from the Office of the President says Mr. Masisi was until today the deputy speaker of the National Assembly. He has also previously served as a cabinet minister in a different capacity.

The appointment follows the resignation last week of the member of parliament for Lobatse-Barolong, Mr. Ronald Sebege, from the post. Mr. Sebege said he resigned in response to public demand that he does so following the publication of the BHC [Botswana Housing Corporation] (?Chris) report.

Senior BDF Officers in Mozambique for UN Duties

MB1602204193 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Senior members of the Botswana Defense Force [BDF] are in Mozambique as part of the United Nations peace-keeping military planning group. The group has been charged with the responsibility to mobilize the deployment of peace-keepers in three military regions. The Botswana contingent, which will be under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Mpelamo, has been assigned the Tete region which is under the command of an Italian commander who will be assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Tiroyamodimo of the Botswana Defense Force.

According to a news release from the BDF Headquarters, peace-keepers will be deployed along corridors and highways which link some southern African countries to the ports in Mozambique. It says the main task of the military task force will be to escort relief convoys and provide protection for key installations, monitor and verify the cease-fire between the government and

Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], demobilize troops from both sides as well as private and irregular armed groups. The task force will also provide security for the United Nations and other international activities in support of the peace process.

The release further states that the UN operation will be implemented in three stages, with the last stage earmarked to be completed by the end of May this year. The chief liaison officer of the BDF contingent is Colonel Godfrey Tlhokwane.

Battalion To Join Forces

MB1902203493 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 19 Feb 93

[Text] A battalion of 670 members of the Botswana Defense Force [BDF] is to be sent to Mozambique as part of the United Nations multinational peace-keeping force. This was said by the minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Lieutenant General Mompoti Merafhe, in Parliament today. This will be the second BDF contingent to serve under the UN. The first, consisting of 320 men, is in Somalia.

Gen. Merafhe said Botswana, as a member of the Frontline States and other regional and international organizations, has been associated with efforts aimed at finding a solution to the conflict in Mozambique. He said the decision to send soldiers to Mozambique followed a UN Security Council Resolution 797, which called for the establishment of a UN peace-keeping operation in that country. Gen. Merafhe further said the multinational force will assist in creating a conducive atmosphere to hold general elections in Mozambique. He said by accepting to participate in the UN operation, Botswana wanted to advance the cause of peace, democracy, and human rights in the world.

Gen. Merafhe also briefed Parliament about the activities of the BDF contingent in Somalia. He, however, said Botswana's participation in phase two of Operation Restore Hope would be reduced from the current level of 300 [as heard] to 200 men in the light of manpower constraints. He said costs incurred by Botswana contingents both in Somalia and Mozambique would be borne by the United Nations.

Malawi

Opposition's Banda Discusses Referendum Plans

MB2202085093 London BBC World Service in English 0635 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Interview with Aleki Banda, member of the United Democratic Front, by reporter Martin Howe in the "Network Africa" program in London; date not given—recorded]

[Text] People are preparing to choose between the one-party system of President Banda and a multiparty

democracy. The referendum on this issue is now due to take place in June. The National Referendum Commission has come up with a code of conduct to regulate the vote whilst the United Nations has made their own recommendations both how to achieve a free and fair poll. Well, the opposition grouping, the Public Affairs Committee [PAC], has been discussing the UN proposals at a meeting in Britain under the sponsorship of the CCBI, the Council of Churches in Britain and Ireland.

Aleki Banda—no relation to the president—is a member of the Public Affairs Committee and of the opposition group, the United Democratic Front. He spent 12 years in prison for his opposition activities, and his trip to London is the first time he has been allowed to leave Malawi. Martin Howe asked him if it had been a successful meeting:

[Begin recording] [Banda] There was a broad agreement on what should be done. In particular, the participants agreed to pressure the Malawi Government to make sure that the Malawi Government implements the recommendations of the United Nations on the conduct of the referendum. It is very important that the referendum should be seen to be free and fair, not only by us in Malawi, but the international community because the economy is declining daily because of the withdrawal of aid. We fully agree that economic aid should be withheld until there is irreversible change in Malawi.

[Howe] The government sent over two representatives, one of which was Dr. Heatherwick Ntuba who is the minister of health and their spokesman. They were excluded from the meeting. Could you tell us why you felt it necessary to exclude the government from this meeting?

[Banda] Well, it was not the members of the PAC who excluded them from the meeting. Our hosts, the CCBI, have in the past invited the representatives of the Malawi Government on numerous occasions for discussions. Now, they decided that this time they should consult the other side of the question and this involved the members of the PAC. But, of course, when the government delegation arrived in London we conferred with our hosts here and we invited them to separate discussions in London if they wished, and they declined that.

[Howe] Are you still holding discussions with the government back in Malawi?

[Banda] Yes. Just before we came here we held discussions for one day, but we are not terribly happy with the attitude of the government because after the release of the UN report, instead of engaging us in discussions as to how this report should be implemented, they went ahead to do various things, to fix the date for the referendum, to publish the regulations, and to do various other things without any consultation with us.

[Howe] You have said that they have gone ahead with a number of developments which appear to be quite

reasonable. They have extended the period for the referendum, which was one of your demands, the rules for the referendum, they are going to allow outside international monitoring, they are going to allow every special interest group to campaign on any issue. Do you have any objections to those proposals?

[Banda] Well, yes. On the surface, they do seem reasonable, but in fact what is actually happening on the ground is very different. True, due to pressure from outside and inside the country they did extend the date for the referendum to the 14th of June, but there are several other very important matters which have not yet been resolved, most important of which is the constitution of the referendum commission. Now, the present commission is heavily weighted in favor of the Malawi Government. Now, we have insisted that it should be reconstituted so that we have parity between the government and the opposition groups. That is one. Now, this has not been agreed.

Secondly, the question of ballot boxes. Now, those regulations provide for two ballot boxes. Now, the United Nations recommended against two ballot boxes. We have called for one ballot box and yet those regulations provide for that.

There are other elements which are covered by those regulations. For example, they talk about access to the media, but in fact there is no such thing. Since the process started we have not been allowed any access at all to the use of the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation which is the only radio station in the country. Now, things of that nature do not make for a free and fair referendum.

[Howe] Do you think in future discussions with the government they will give way on some of these points that you have raised or do you think they are going to draw on a line at this particular point and will go no further?

[Banda] Well, we hope they give way and we are determined to make sure that they give way because there is no way as if we will agree to them running this referendum entirely on their own terms.

[Howe] If they make no more concessions and basically conduct the referendum on the basis of the rules that they have now laid them out, will you accept the outcome of the referendum as being free and fair?

[Banda] Our participation in the referendum up to now is conditional. It is conditional on the government implementing the recommendations of the UN team. If at any point we are satisfied that they are determined not to implement those recommendations, we reserve the right to withdraw and let them get on with it.

[Howe] You have no doubt that if the referendum is conducted in what you consider to be a free and fair election that the people will vote for multiparty democracy?

[Banda] We have no doubt at all. The mood in the country is for change, immediate change. As a matter of fact, continuing with this process of the referendum in our view is just a waste of time and money. Ideally, we should scrap the referendum and go straight into an election. That will save the tremendous agony through which this country is going through now, economically. [end recording]

President Appoints Reserve Bank Governor

MB1902203893 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 19 Feb 93

[Text] The life president has appointed Mr. Francis Perekamoyo as governor of the Reserve Bank of Malawi. In his announcement, the secretary to the president and Cabinet said the appointment is with effect from 1 July last year.

Mozambique

Chissano on Relations With Renamo, Italy's Role

PM2202165693 Milan IL GIORNALE in Italian
16 Feb 93 p4

[Interview with Mozambican President Alberto Chissano by Lucio Lami in Maputo; date not given]

[Excerpt] Maputo—[passage omitted] [Lami] Mr. President, your country is no longer socialist, nor is it capitalist. What is it?

[Chissano] A country which is experimenting with paths for the future. Many changes have taken place in the world since our independence in 1975. Rhodesia obtained independence, and we contributed to that achievement. In South Africa things are changing. The great powers' roles have also changed; there is no longer that cold war which forced us into a sandwich role. All this has enabled us to change, with initiatives which would have been impossible only 10 years ago. Naturally, since our economy depends largely on aid, we are not yet able to discover which of our experiments is leading us to solve our problems most easily. We are aware of our past mistakes, but now we must turn over a new leaf and concern ourselves with the future.

[Lami] Can peace with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] be considered definitive?

[Chissano] Renamo has also evolved. Since 1990 when we began contacts, it has shown changes in attitude. It is obvious that within its ranks there are men who have skills which can be used for the people's benefit. It is a case of being open to what is good in it and getting rid of what is still bad in it. We must all get rid of anything that might oppose peace. We have appealed to the goodwill of all former combatants, ours and theirs, and we have studied ways to avoid creating problems for former soldiers.

[Lami] Do you not fear a reversal of the peace process, with a return to arms, as has happened in Angola?

[Chissano] Our past history is different from Angola's. And even if a return to arms did take place, we would not tolerate it. That is exactly why the United Nations is involved. It is an involvement which does not lean in favor of either faction. Our ambition is to show how domestic conflict can cease, to set an example for countries which are still divided. Now, while we expected the observers and the Blue Helmets to arrive in the demilitarization bases 30 days after the agreement, we are still at a stalemate four months on. And not to demilitarize does not help peace. Then Renamo is still quibbling over a few things; they want certain headquarters in the cities and reject others without telling us exactly what they want, but these are things which can be solved.

[Lami] What role does Italy have in this?

[Chissano] Italy was the mediator for peace; it has had an important role, although initially during the Rome talks we got the feeling that your government was not interested. However, Italy played its part and the world saw it. Above all I must acknowledge that your country showed commitment, including financial commitment, for the talks to carry on, first in Rome then in Mozambique, and contributed greatly to smoothing out points of friction on both sides.

[Lami] What is your assessment of Italian cooperation?

[Chissano] It is cooperation that goes back a long way, to 1975, when Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] was being helped in Italy by various forces, even when other Western countries were not doing this. In every corner of Mozambique you will find traces of this presence, although since 1990, or even since 1988, this cooperation seems to me to have become more lukewarm, with difficulty in launching projects. But there has been no interruption. There are projects which have already been finalized and which will now progress to the execution stage, but we hope that those which are only conjectural will also get off the ground. Of course we are well aware that Italy has its problems—your own problems, of course—but who can say that a good cooperation program might not help solve them. Good, exemplary cooperation can help correct the aim. We Mozambicans can offer you this opportunity for good cooperation. We have clear ideas about what we want. Well, let us hope we have success in the elections and that Frelimo can take advantage of this long experience acquired together, to correct mistakes, to overcome difficulties... We are counting on it. We do not lack problems, especially after the changes which have taken place in the world: Germany has sent 10,000 workers back home to us, out of the 17,000 that we had in the eastern part of the country; Cuba has sent us back 1,000 university students. These are big problems, costly to solve.

Army Chief Receives UN Commander, Aldo Ajello

MB1602180993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Lieutenant General Antonio Hama Thai, Mozambique Armed Forces chief of the General Staff, received General Lelio Goncalves, commander of UN armed and unarmed observers, in Maputo today. Gen. Goncalves, who arrived in the country on 14 February to oversee the implementation of the General Peace Accord, was accompanied by UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello and Lieutenant Colonel Sinha, who had been acting as interim commander of the UN observers in Mozambique.

Ajello Comments on Italian Troops

MB1902164093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Feb 93

[Text] Asked to comment on the statements made by the Italian defense minister in Saudi Arabia, whereby his country would not send troops to Mozambique until the command structure of the blue helmets has been clarified, UN Special Representative in Mozambique Ajello said that the problem is being discussed in New York between the United Nations and Italy's Defense Ministry. Ajello added that he did not know the details, but based on his experience of similar situations he said he was not frightened. He believes a solution will be found during the next few days.

A journalist wanted to know whether there was anything new about the commissions envisaged by the General Peace Accord. Ajello said that progress has been made because the problems preventing their operation are being gradually overcome.

Turning to the confinement of troops from both sides, Ajello said an Antonov-124 will arrive, carrying 22 vehicles and assorted equipment for the assembly points. He noted that the assembly points will not be regarded as new villages because they will be shut down once the demobilization process is complete. Ajello said it does not make sense that the selection of assembly points should comply with strategic and territorial control requirements.

Asked to comment on the attacks that have been reported on several Mozambique roads Ajello said so far he regards them as banditry and that the local police are responsible for curbing them. Asked whether government troops and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] were carrying out joint operations in order to thwart the culprits, Ajello said that that was a good idea and that he would look into the possibility of the two sides making efforts toward that end.

Renamo Views Government Policy in Northern Region

MB2102123393 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 0500 GMT 21 Feb 93

[Station commentary: "End To Slavery for Zambezia and Nampula Provinces"]

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] not only fought for democracy, but to end slavery.

Lomue and Macua residents of Zambezia and Nampula Provinces were subjected to slavery for 500 years of colonial domination. Salazar's regime, represented in Mozambique through its governor generals based in Lourenco Marques, created various state companies, like sugar and tea estates, the Mozambique Railroad and so on. The Lomues and Macuas were largely used as forced labor, in risky tasks or in manual labor. Many of them died because in addition to having been forced to carry out arduous tasks, they lacked food and medical care. This went on for decades. Undoubtedly the (?interests) of Zambezia and Nampula residents were merely ignored.

With the outset of the armed struggle against colonialism and the attainment of independence in 1975, Mozambicans believed that a Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] government would end slavery. Yet, (?that did not happen) because Comrade Samora Machel's administration [words indistinct] appointing as governors people like Bonifacio Gruveta who, instead of running Zambezia Province and improving the living standard of its residents, killed many of those who were opposed to Frelimo's policies. So, once again the Lomues were being killed, though this time the culprit was one of the family. Frelimo appointed Gruveta, a native of Zambezia, because it wanted to deceive the residents.

Gruveta is once again in Zambezia Province, though this time as first party secretary. His mission is still the same: to deceive and kill the residents of Zambezia Province. People in Zambezia, however, are aware of the situation and ready to do justice because the wounds have not yet healed.

In Nampula, Comrade Samora Machel declared war against its residents. He even walked into Nampula Province's most famous mosque situated in Mozambique Isle. He deliberately showed contempt for the residents of Nampula Province, the majority of whom are Muslim. Thousands of Macuas, who were opposed to President Samora Machel's contempt for their traditions, were hunted down and killed.

There have been many railroad and road accidents since 1975, which claimed the lives of many Macuas. Frelimo leaders reacted by only sending junior officials or messages of condolence. Yet, when there is an accident in Maputo, in which a child loses his life, the Frelimo

government quickly declares a day of national mourning, with the president, instead of a cabinet minister, reading a message of condolence.

Today, in order to deceive the Macuas, as it is deceiving the Lomues in Zambezia, Frelimo appointed Eduardo da Silva Nihia, a native of Nampula, as provincial military commander. His mission is to force the people to obey Frelimo. After being absent for some time, Nihia returned to Nampula as first party secretary in order to humiliate and kill Macuas.

Both Gruveta and Nihia have forgotten that the residents of Zambezia and Nampula are tired of slavery. The worst has come from President Joaquim Chissano, when he created the Naparama [Government-sponsored counterinsurgency unit]. He gave them carte-blanche to humiliate and kill Lomues and Macuas. By creating the Naparama with the intention of exterminating the residents of Zambezia and Nampula Provinces, Chissano was following the footsteps of Portuguese colonialism. Portuguese colonialism was based in Lourenco Marques, which is now called Maputo, and harassed Lomues and Macuas through forced labor, in sugar and tea estates, in road and bridge construction and so on.

By replacing forced labor with the Naparama, Chissano continued with the humiliation and killing of Lomues and Macuas. In doing so, Chissano did not respect Zambezia and Nampula residents, who saw their children resorting to inhuman practices because he does not regard northerners as human beings. Under the overall command of Chissano, the Naparama killed many Lomues and Macuas under the guise of wanting to do away with Renamo in the two provinces.

But was Renamo struggling only in Zambezia and Nampula? What about Gaza and Maputo? Are there no witch doctors in those provinces who can practice sorcery like the Naparama? Or is sorcery a practice only followed by witch doctors in northern Mozambique?

Chissano should have created the Naparama in Gaza and Maputo Provinces where Renamo carried out attacks on a daily basis, even to the extent that firing was heard in Chissano's Maputo palace. Worst of all was that President Chissano forced the ill-fated Manuel Antonio, the so-called witch doctor, to go to Maputo by plane, where they jointly planned deadly missions against Macuas and Lomues. While in Maputo, Manuel Antonio was never ordered to vaccinate Shangaans or Rongas so that they could become Naparamas. He was only instructed to perform his sorcery on Macuas and Lomues.

Frelimo generals no longer want the services of Naparamas because they know that the Naparamas will be destroyed by Renamo. Renamo assures Zambezia and Nampula residents that Frelimo will not be allowed to show contempt for northerners. Slavery imposed on the residents of Zambezia and Nampula is over. There will be no more Naparamas nor forced labor for northern Mozambicans.

We would like to warn Zambezia and Nampula residents that Frelimo, through Gruveta and Nihia, two caciques of its communist regime, will try to deceive them. People are urged to be calm, but careful and responsible [words indistinct].

Renamo Reportedly Hampers Aid Operations in Marromeu

MB1602190493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 16 Feb 93

[Text] Reports from Sofala Province say it has been difficult to distribute food aid to people in the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]-controlled area of Bauate, Marromeu District, Sofala Province, because that movement has refused to observe the agreed norms regarding the distribution of humanitarian aid.

Marromeu District Administrator Joao Jonas disclosed yesterday that Renamo refuses to divulge statistics on the number of families under its control. It has made it known that it believes the food aid distribution process should be under its full responsibility.

Speaking at a local government meeting chaired by Sofala Provincial Governor Francisco Masquil, Administrator Jonas said Renamo wants the Campaign Against Hunger [Fundacao Contra a Fome] organization to just supply the foodstuffs at a date, place, and time indicated by Renamo itself.

The Marromeu District Government does not agree with Renamo's position. It has advised the Renamo administrator for Bauate area to take up that matter with his superiors. The Marromeu District Government has also asked Renamo to help, together with government forces, clear mines from the road between Marromeu and Bauate.

Dhlakama Discusses Visit to UK, Lack of Assistance

MB2302091593 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Interview with Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in London on 22 February by unidentified reporter in the "London, Last Minute" program—recorded]

[Text] This afternoon, we spoke to the president of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] who began by describing the goals of his visit to the United Kingdom, a country that will take part in the training of Mozambique's national army.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] My first visit to this country is very important. I will talk with British officials about peace, democracy and the problems in Mozambique. There are several problems that ought to be resolved. So, during my visit I am trying to impress on the British authorities how they could help the Mozambican people overcome those problems.

[Reporter] Afonso Dhlakama, whom have you met from the British Government?

[Dhlakama] I have just met with Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd. I have also met with Minister Lynda Chalker and several government officials. So, those were extremely important meetings because I have discussed a number of issues with them. For instance, the delay in the UN troops coming to Mozambique, the maneuvers the government is doing in my country. The government is transferring army personnel into the police force. Another issue is the lack of financial assistance that Renamo is facing. Promises made before the signing of the peace accord, but now that the war is over the countries that promised to help us are not doing so. I have also discussed other issues, including the possibility of several officers of the future Mozambican army being trained at Nyanga.

[Reporter] So, Renamo accepts that British officers train the future national army?

[Dhlakama] Well, it was agreed a long time ago that Great Britain, Portugal and France would form a team to train the future national army. The question of Nyanga is a matter that concerns Britain in particular. Great Britain wants some monitors, instead of instructors, to be trained in Nyanga. So, we discussed that issue at length. The details will be looked into by the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces.

[Reporter] A while ago you spoke of delays in the peace process. Who is at fault?

[Dhlakama] Well, the United Nations has not yet sent troops to Mozambique. So, the United Nations is at fault. The government is also responsible for delays in the implementation of the Rome accord. For instance, our members do not have houses yet. Personally, I have no house in Maputo.

[Reporter] What about your return to Maputo? When will it be?

[Dhlakama] Well, I would like to go today, 22 February if my brother President Chissano had created conditions. [end recording]

Chissano Receives Sao Tomean Foreign Minister

MB2302123893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Text] In Maputo today, the president of the Republic received in audience Sao Tomean Foreign Minister Albertino Braganca who has been visiting the country since 21 February. Braganca is a special envoy of Sao Tomean President Miguel Trovoada. He delivered a message from President Trovoada to his Mozambican counterpart. Braganca is also carrying a letter from Sao Tomean Prime Minister Norberto de Costa Alegre to Mozambican Prime Minister Mario da Graça Machungo.

Minister Braganca ends his visit tomorrow, and yesterday he met with a delegation headed by Mozambican Deputy Foreign Minister Salome Moiane.

Swaziland

Prime Minister 'Will Not Accept' Bloodshed

MB2302083093 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 23 Feb 93 pp 1, 3

[Report by Bhekie Matsebula: "I Won't Allow Descent to Blood Confrontation—PM"]

[Text] Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini, says as long as he remains prime minister he will not accept the country to be plunged into bloodshed and he vowed to do all in his power to defuse bloody confrontation between those who agree to disagree in their political views.

In an exclusive interview yesterday morning, the Prime Minister said he was aware that there were certain individuals who were discussing means of getting rid of him from office for allegedly accepting and tolerating other people's views in the country, something which the protagonists are totally against.

The Premier said this in reaction to claims contained in letter to the editor where a reader accused the Prime Minister for allegedly being the cause of misbehaviour by some political parties in the country.

Mr Dlamini said as long as he was prime minister of this country he will continue to preach the Gospel of dialogue because that was the only acceptable way of reaching a peaceful solution.

"If they (those against the idea of dialogue) want someone who will rule through dictatorship, they are free to advise the King to remove me from office and install their own person who will stoop to their demands," Mr Dlamini said.

He said he has made his stand on "dialogue" known to the Central Committee members some of whom were not pleased when he allowed the Swaziland Youth Congress (Swayoco) to stage their controversial fund-raising march from Mbabane to Manzini last year.

The Prime Minister then threw down the gauntlet to those critics to come out in the open and substantiate their claims that he was responsible for the rising tide of political turmoil between traditionalists and those advocating for multi-party system of government.

Mr Dlamini has also been accused of failing to act against the existence of the underground political movements, but instead has allowed them to hold talks with him, something which does not go down well with traditionalists.

Mr Dlamini in his wisdom cautioned that if government took drastic steps against political parties, thereby muzzling their political views, there was a likelihood of

inviting a bloody confrontation, something "which in my administration I will never allow to happen."

"I do not want to lead this country into bloodshed. As Mozambique and South Africa are now coming to an end of their political upheavals, we could find ourselves in the eleventh hour being involved in a similar state of affair, and where shall we run to?" he asked.

Liberatory Congress Seeks 1968 Constitution Review

MB1602155393 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 16 Feb 93 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Congress Wants '68 Constitution Review"]

[Text] The Ngwane National Liberatory Congress (NNLC) yesterday delivered a memorandum to the Prime Minister, Mr Obed Dlamini in which among other things called for the reinstitution and review of the 1968 Swaziland independence constitution.

The party dismissed the Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] review as a programme of the Imbokodvo [grindstone; banned right wing political party] wondering whether under such circumstances they could be trusted to do a thorough job in reviewing the Kingdom's constitution.

The party, in the memorandum co-signed by its president, Dr Ambrose Zwane, secretary general Mr Africa Mhlanga and national treasurer Mr Samuel Myeni, argued that Dr Zwane had protested against what it termed the non-representative character of Vusela [greeting committee] II.

"In fact, we pointed out that the committee (Vusela II) came from the Imbokodvo Party members only; no members were appointed from other political parties," said the memorandum.

"We pointed out that it (constitution) can only be reviewed by an all party review committee."

The party further pointed out that its leader, Dr Zwane, had written a comprehensive letter to His Majesty the King, recommending the change of the Tinkhundla-based system of government to a democratic constitution based on; one man one vote, one woman one vote; freedom of assembly, association, political, social and freedom of speech.

Rejecting the recommendations submitted by Vusela II, the party said these were similar to those encouraged by bantustanism, tribalism and feudalism. It further said the party would not advise its members to participate in a non-democratic election.

On elections, the party said a member of parliament should be elected from an inkhundla in which he is a

bona fide resident and that the existing electoral system should be replaced to allow for direct nomination at chief's kraal.

The party argues that nomination of a candidate was a more democratic method and urged that all laws relating to nomination and election should be observed until amended or replaced.

The party said it was apparent that the Imbokodvo had violated laws relating to nomination of candidates in the past and wondered what assurance the public had that "they will be observed by this party in future. Where will they have got their political education by then?"

The party further called for the establishment of a voters roll, arguing that the "registration of voters reduces malpractices."

The NNLC also questioned the concept of primary and secondary elections, saying that there were no such things in any of the Commonwealth countries, wondering whether this concept was included in the Harare Declaration on human rights, to which Swaziland is a signatory.

The party told the Premier in the memorandum that in as far as it was concerned, the Tinkhundla system has been dressed up "so as to be more acceptable to the Swazi nation". The party also claimed that Indvuna yeTinkhundla [governor of the Traditional Community Councils] had been upgraded to the post of Deputy Prime Minister, "what an upgrading for a man whose popularity is below zero."

The party submitted that many people who presented memoranda to Vusela II had recommended the implementation of multi-party democracy, saying that people do not want tinkhundla.

The NNLC said the fact that there was no official opposition in parliament is responsible for;

- lack of financial accountability to His Majesty's government;
- some disastrous incidence takes place in the country such as the Black Wednesday at the University of Swaziland (UNISWA) because of mal-administration in the Swazi government;
- when we ask about the gross financial mismanagement, people tell us the Xolile Guma report is now with the Director of Public Prosecution. We are not told when it will be made public;
- we have also the disastrous case of a murder of a Botswana student on campus where many people complain about the conduct of the trial but cannot be met half-way. This is going to strain the relations of our three universities; Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

On another note the party congratulated the amendments to the Immigration Act so that rights of such

people like the late Thomas Bhekindlela Ngwenya "and the so called coloured people" who qualify to be Swazis, are not violated.

As a signatory to the Harare Declaration, the NNLC said it expected the Kingdom to support and work for the promotion of human rights.

However, Mr Mhlana said they were unable to see the Premier, Mr Dlamini. Nonetheless he said, they left the memorandum in his office.

"We hope to see the Prime Minister in the near future to discuss the contents of our memorandum," Mr Mhlana said.

There was no immediate comment from the Prime Minister's office at the time of going to Press last night.

Article Views Racial Mix at Election Meetings

MB1902074993 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 19 Feb 93 pp 1, 4

[Report by Vuyisile Hlatshwayo: "'White', 'Coloured' Swazis Snubbing Vusela III...?"]

[Text] Why are 'white' and 'coloured' Swazis not attending the Electoral Educational lessons conducted by Vusela [greetings committee] III? This million Emalangeni question was posed yesterday to the Electoral Educational Commission (EEC) at Masundvini area.

Victor Mokeona of Ekupheleni under Chief Sobhiyose, questioned the conspicuous absence of both 'white' and 'coloured' Swazis from the Electoral Educational meetings yet they have been successively elected into parliament since the country attained independence in 1968.

Mr Mokeona enunciated that Swaziland boasts of being a multiracial country where there is no racial discrimination.

"'Whites' and 'coloureds' are not discriminated against in Swaziland and they are taken as Swazi citizens.

"Every year they are elected into parliament but to my great surprise they are not in our midst on this important occasion of Vusela III," observed Mr Mokeona.

Mr Arthur Khoza, a member of the Commission acknowledged Mr Mokeona's observation and explained that they (EEC) do not know why the 'white' and 'coloured' Swazis do not bother to attend the meetings.

He, however, appealed to the Swazis to be proud of their presence and cast their votes during the forthcoming elections.

"It's true that a pianist plays both black and white keys of a piano, but as Swazis, we must adhere to our own things," said Mr Khoza.

Another speaker, Mr Sotja Nkhambule of Enhlabeni implored the Vusela III chairman to guard against the people who like dragging the King's name into mud when they want to safeguard their self interests.

Former parliamentarian, Mr Madoda Sibandze, demanded the immediate sacking of Indvuna yeTinkhundla [governor of traditional community council], Mr Mndeni Shabalala, because he is shirking and loafing by not attending EEC meetings yet he is the pioneer of the Tinkhundla system.

He concluded by appealing to EEC to find means of dealing with non-active parliamentarians, who sit in parliament tightlipped.

Zimbabwe

Renamo Vice President Visits Military Training Camp

MB2202123093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1150 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] Harare Feb 22 SAPA—A top official of Mozambique's rebel Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement has vowed to honour the results of that country's scheduled general elections should it lose to the ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party.

Lt-Gen Mattheus Ngonhamo, Renamo's vice-president and commander of its guerrillas, quoted in Harare's THE HERALD newspaper on Monday, said Renamo understood and implemented democratic principles.

He dismissed any similarity between his organisation and Angola's rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement which last year dismissed election results as soon as it realised it was losing, and plunged the country back into civil war with renewed ferocity.

Gen Ngonhamo was interviewed at the weekend while on a visit to the joint British and Zimbabwean military training camp at Nyanga in eastern Zimbabwe where, over the last eight years, over 3,000 Mozambique government soliders have undergone instruction.

Britain and Zimbabwe have offered to train the unified national army of Mozambique as envisaged by the peace agreement reached between the two sides on October 4 which brought to an end the 16-year civil war, and Gen Ngonhamo's visit was the first by a top rebel official since Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama was here in December last year.

The agreement specifies that the national army is to be formed into a force of 30,000 troops from Renamo's estimated 21,000 guerrillas and the government's force of 60,000.

THE HERALD quoted Richard Dales, British High Commissioner to Harare, as saying that President Joaquim Chissano's government had accepted the offer and Gen Ngonhamo was invited because "we recently have heard that Renamo are interested".

Mr Dales added: "A stable Mozambique and safe corridors is in the interests of this (Zimbabwe) country and a

number of others in which we have invested and still are investing a great deal of money".

British and Zimbabwean officials spent two days taking Ngonhamo round the 300 square kilometre camp, which he was flown to by jet from the movement's headquarters at Maringue in the bush of central Mozambique.

He was non-committal about the offer, saying it still had to be discussed.

Mr Dales was quoted as saying it was important to start training of the unified army soon. He added Britain would continue to fund most of the training at the same level at which it was in October last year when the ceasefire was signed and the programme was suspended.

Gen Ngonhamo said Renamo was convinced it would win the elections, due in October this year, but ruled out his organisation following in the footsteps of UNITA.

"The situation of Mozambique is different from that of Angola," he said. "Renamo is different from UNITA. We understand and abide by the principles of democracy and we implement those principles."

Government Abolishes National Service Plan

MB2302100293 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 21 Jan 93 p 1

[Unattributed report: "National service scheme abandoned"]

[Text] The controversial National Service Scheme, seen by many as an unnecessary burden on the country, has been scrapped, sources said this week.

They said the Department of National Service, which fell under the then Ministry of Political Affairs, was dropped by government after it realised it had no money for the expensive exercise.

It was clear from the onset, the sources said, that the National Service was being introduced to create employment for some government officials who were transferred to the Ministry of Political Affairs.

Brigadier Felix Muchemwa was the Minister of State for Political Affairs responsible for national service. About \$20 million was made available to the department and sources now say "that was money which just went down the drain".

The budget for National Service was whittled down to \$1.5 million the following year after its introduction. This, to some people, showed that the exercise would never be implemented.

The compulsory National Service scheme was introduced in 1989 to enable all able-bodied young Zimbabweans to contribute to the defence and security of the country.

There was massive response from thousands of unemployed youths across the country who turned up to register when National Service was announced. No progress was made after the registration exercise.

The Senior Minister of National Affairs, Employment Creation and Cooperatives, Mr Didymus Mutasa, was not available for comment this week.

However, sources said there was no department of National Service in the Ministry of National Affairs and no money was allocated to the programme in last year's budget.

"With peace in Mozambique and the country's economy having been battered by the drought and the effects of the economic reforms being felt, money for National Service can be better spent in the productive sectors," said one source.

Foreign Minister Meets With Mozambican Counterpart

MB2202190293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] In Harare today, Mozambican Foreign Minister Dr. Pascoal Mocumbi held talks with his Zimbabwean counterpart Nathan Shamuyarira, within the framework of his visit to that country. Mocumbi and Shamuyarira exchanged information on the two countries' internal situations as well as on the regional and international situation. They also reviewed bilateral cooperation. The talks were attended by Manica Governor Artur Canana and Tete Governor Cadmiel Muthemba.

Mugabe Staff Maintains 'Stony Silence' at Birthday Party

MB2202163393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1533 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] Harare Feb 22 SAPA—Staff of Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe maintained a stony silence at a surprise birthday party for him on Monday [22 February], despite an order from their leader to mingle, ZIANA national news agency reports. Mr Mugabe, who turned 69 on Sunday, was supposed to be able to mingle jovially with his staff at the celebration, organised annually by employees in his office.

Instead, the party had the solemnity of a state banquet, and Mr Mugabe remarked that the guests did not seem to be enjoying themselves at the event. "Why are all the people grouped in one place? They are not free, tell them to mingle," Mr Mugabe said.

An official organising the event had to tell the assembled staff "feel free to mingle" but all the official received was a stony silence and no-one loosened up.

Throughout the party, Mr Mugabe and the secretary to the president and Cabinet, Charles Utete, sat in conspicuous isolation at the top table.

Guests only began showing signs of enjoying themselves once the president had left the room.

Benin**Entente Council To Discuss Togo Crisis in Cote d'Ivoire***AB2002173093 Paris AFP in French 2134 GMT 19 Feb 93*

[Text] Cotonou, 19 Feb (AFP)—Beninese President Nicéphore Soglo today announced in Cotonou that heads of state of the Entente Council will be meeting "very soon" in Cote d'Ivoire to discuss the Togolese crisis.

He said at a news conference that the Togolese president, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, has "agreed" for this meeting "to be held in Cote d'Ivoire, a neutral ground."

Mr. Soglo added that the Entente Council was part of "the instruments of mediation at our disposal and which we have not been making use of."

The Entente Council comprises five countries: Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Benin, Niger, and Burkina Faso.

Opposition Forms National Convention for Change*AB2302111093 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-Télévision du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT 21 Feb 93*

[Text] The national forum of political parties of Benin, which started on 18 February, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the national conference, ended its deliberations at the historical conference hall of Hotel PLM-Aledjo on 20 February. The forum ended on a note of satisfaction in the sense that within a short period of time, it led to satisfactory results. Denis Kossou, you have the details.

[Kossou] Yes, the forum was held from 19 to 20 February at this very memorable hall where the country was nearly shattered on the rocks of chaos. For two days here, 23 political parties and three organizations reviewed progress made so far since the national conference. This was to ensure that we do not forget our objectives, and that we do not allow past misunderstandings to propel us back to our starting point.

Hence there is the need for a joint struggle by democratic forces for alternate leadership. It stands out from the forum's general report presented by Noel Dossou-Yovo that the deliberations focused on five points. These are: access to state media and information; role of political parties; economic and social development; the Constitution; the institutions and party charters; organization of elections; and the political situation in Togo.

In order not to do things halfway but fully, the forum decided to create a platform for consultations, dialogue, and exchanges called the National Convention of Forces of Change. This Convention consists of political parties that are determined to strive for the full implementation of all provisions under the 11 December 1990 Constitution.

On a whole, this anniversary is celebrated against the background of social crisis and decision since history will record that the consensus, which enabled us to overcome fatality, seems to have disappeared from the political landscape. Two clearly distinct groups have emerged. They are as follows: The Sheraton Hotel group, which happens to be the presidential majority group, and the other group that chose to meet at Hotel PLM-Aledjo, which happens to be the opposition group. However, this is perhaps the expression of the principle of political pluralism so dear to every democratic regime.

Cote d'Ivoire**'Numerous Difficulties' Seen for PDCI-RDA***AB2002171993 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 17 Feb 93 p 6*

[Article by Dan Moussa: "PDCI-RDA; Numerous Difficulties To Overcome"; first paragraph is FRATERNITE MATIN introduction]

[Excerpts] There are some citizens who are in a hurry to get into the Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire-African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA] Political Bureau but once admitted into it, they no longer feel concerned about the life of the party. There are some Political Bureau members who have never thought of paying their dues but expect everything from the secretary general of the party. There are some people who excel in creating and nurturing misunderstanding among members of the same political formation to such a point that they create a feeling that there have been some infiltrations into party ranks. There are also some people who have chosen never to participate in national political discussions. They expect journalists to do so but later accuse them of all the evils. The PDCI, its chairman, and its secretary general have a great job to do. It is not a small job, to say the least. The PDCI-RDA secretary general wishes to inform members of the PDCI Central Committee as well as those of the Political Bureau that the meeting of the party's various organs, scheduled to take place under the chairmanship of the party chairman—President Felix Houphouët-Boigny—at his Cocody private residence, has been postponed to 1700 GMT on 23 February. The venue remains unchanged.

So went the communique readers must have read in yesterday's issue of FRATERNITE MATIN and which they must have read again in today's issue. Thus, the above communique marked the fourth postponement of the said meeting. So, between 5 February, the date initially scheduled, and 23 February—the fourth postponement—PDCI militants had to wait impatiently through 9, 11, and 16 February, the three other times the same meeting had been rescheduled. But they had the firm conviction that however long the night is, the day

will surely come. The waiting and the impatience turned into hope, especially as the said night is marked and brightened by preliminary consultations. The most official of these consultations is the meeting of the sectional general secretaries which is expected to take place this morning.

Although the agenda of today's meeting and that of 23 February are not openly made known, it is quite certain that both the sectional representatives and the Political Bureau will respond to the call of PDCI Secretary General Laurent Dona-Fologo, bearing in mind his latest interview with *FRATERNITE MATIN* on 23 February [as published], following the resignation of Kobenan Anaky.

"... I will like to tell you that I am hardly disturbed by the present confusion within the opposition. I have no time for it because the PDCI has much work to do. It is a government party. It is the party in power. You see me everywhere in the interior of the country reconciling PDCI activists and trying to remove the little misunderstandings that set in following previous elections during the one-party era and during the 1990 elections.

"Furthermore, I am restructuring my party and moving from 9,000 committees to 14,000 and from 215 branches to 494. I have no time. Everyone one has his house and it is his duty to put it in order. The forthcoming elections, which are not very far away, make it mandatory on us to carry out these reforms." [passage omitted]

Sensitization tours, reconciliation campaigns, and the 1995 elections: All these require the financial restructuring of the PDCI. This financial structuring, in turn, requires the commitment of, first of all, all the Central Committee members followed by those of the Political Bureau and then those of the party branches, and finally, the grass roots. Each and everyone must have the habit of paying his or her membership dues at his or her respective branch offices. All the party members must do this voluntarily because being a party member is a personal commitment. It is voluntary. Each and everyone must break the habit of having to wait to receive orders without taking any initiative. Everyone must break from the habit of taking money from the chairman of the party without giving out any as a party activist. Who will finance the PDCI during the 1995 presidential campaign if Felix Houphouet-Boigny is not a candidate? This is what an observer of the Ivorian politics asked recently.

[On the same subject, Abidjan LA VOIE in French on 17 February on page 2 reports the following: "Nothing is working well again within the PDCI-RDA. It is financially sick. Its coffers are hopelessly empty. Its membership dues, its earnings from sale of party membership cards, and donations, are becoming scarce. Maybe Mr. Laurent Dona-Fologo will find, through the PDCI Day dedicated to the party's chairman, a way of getting his party activists interested into party activities. The "numerous" PDCI-RDA activists have lost interest in

their party. In spite of the diverse slogans and propaganda messages in the media, the old party's coffers are still empty. This is because returns from membership card sales and other contributions can no longer provide the desired financial coverage for the PDCI-RDA. Mr. Laurent Dona-Fologo must really be sweating to find a solution to this problem. The few francs collected here and there could not even cover the salaries of the secretariat's staff. As of January 1992, outstanding water bills amounted to 6 million CFA francs. According to well-informed sources, Chairman Felix Houphouet-Boigny is paying the salaries of branch general secretaries out of his own pocket. You must understand why some people are fighting to have his age reduced so that he can continue to help them survive.

["For example, out of the 6,320 cards sent to the Adzope District branch, only 700 cards were bought for a total amount of 175,000 CFA francs. In order to please the PDCI-RDA leaders and to show his undying allegiance to his party, Mr. Adama Fanny alone bought 100 cards for 25,000 CFA. The PDCI-RDA is, therefore, in a fix.

["The activities being organized throughout the country to mark PDCI day and in honor of the president are only aimed at replenishing the party coffers, while hoping for contributions from prospective donors. Down with morality! What matters most to the PDCI is money.

["You should therefore not be surprised to see cigarettes—forbidden goods—sponsoring the old party's campaign. Unfortunately, these activities rather give way to huge media propaganda that produces undesired effects. All the money from the big shots and sponsors go into the organization of such activities. Meanwhile, the coffers of PDCI-RDA remain desperately empty. So, where is the so-called majority?"]

Guinea

Police, Rioters Clash in Kankan; Shops Close

AB1902184793 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 19 Feb 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There are reports of more disturbances in Guinea-Conakry. Last week, there were protests in Faranah, in Upper Guinea, when youths protested over not being recruited into the Army in spite of paying bribes to local officials. There were clashes with the police and four people were reportedly shot dead. Now, the trouble has apparently erupted in Kankan, Guinea's second city, also in the Upper Region, as Foday Fofana reports in this telex from Conakry.

[Begin studio announcer recording] An employee of the Bank of Commerce and Industry in Conakry told me that they had received a radio message from their branch in Kankan saying that it has been closed down because of riots. But the bank official could not tell me why the riots

took place. All I know is that banks and shops have closed down this morning to avoid looting. We have been told by a man in Kankan that the riots are as serious as those in Faranah, the bank official told me. When I contacted the director general of state security, Mohamed Lamine Sompore, this morning, he told me that he was not aware of any incidents in Kankan. I also tried to contact Kankan by telephone, but without success. We can receive calls from Kankan, but we cannot call there directly, a telephone operator told me.

Although the details of the riots are not yet known, they may be connected to the incidents in Faranah last week which resulted in the shooting of four people. Reports from Faranah said that demonstrations against the killings have been taking place there since yesterday. According to lorry drivers in Conakry, all roads to Faranah have been cut off. Generally, Kankan is regarded as the bastion of opposition to Lansana Conte's government and the strong hold of opposition politician Alpha Conde. It is predominantly a Mandingo township and its inhabitants have not forgiven Lansana Conte for the anti-Mandingo violence that took place after the failed 1985 coup attempt of Colonel Diarra Traore, who was a Mandingo. [end recording]

Government Shelters 200,000 Sierra Leone Refugees

AB2002083393 Paris AFP in English 1600 GMT 19 Feb 93

[Excerpt] Freetown, Feb 19 (AFP)—Guinea is sheltering 200,000 refugees from Sierra Leone who have fled the rebel-held eastern border region, Tourism Minister Gabriel Turay said here Friday [19 February].

They had been placed in 20 camps in the Guekedou region and given clothing, salt and soap by the government, he said. [passage omitted]

Liberia

'Elite' ECOMOG Reinforcements Arrive

AB2202220093 Paris AFP in English 2134 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] Monrovia, Feb 22 (AFP) - Some 5,000 crack troops have arrived in Monrovia to reinforce the West African intervention force and try to end Liberia's civil war as soon as possible, a source close to the intervention force said Monday [22 February].

The troops arrived over the weekend, the source said, but declined to say if they were Nigerians.

Nigeria has provided the bulk of the 11,000-strong West African intervention force, known as ECOMOG, which is under Nigerian command.

The source also did not specify if the elite troops will join soldiers already in the field or replace them, but said they included paratroops and armoured car crews.

ECOMOG commander General Adetunji Olurin meanwhile said his forces were continuing to advance north.

They were just outside Kakata, about 55 kilometers (35 miles) northeast of Monrovia and moving towards Buchanan, about 90 kilometers (60 miles) southeast of the capital, he said.

The two towns are considered strongholds of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, the main rebel force led by Charles Taylor, which has occupied them since 1990.

Olurin reiterated his determination to "fulfill the mandate of ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) by disarming and encamping all warring factions in the Liberian conflict."

ECOMOG would not halt its advance into NPFL-held territory "until its objective of restoring peace to Liberia is achieved".

Olurin invited Taylor aides to contact ECOMOG advance parties "not for negotiation purposes but to inform the NPFL leadership that the game was up".

Liberia has been splintered by civil war since 1990, after Taylor's rebel forces entered the country in a bid to take over, and peace plans have remained a dead letter.

ULIMO Reportedly Takes Lofa County From NPFL

AB2202194793 Paris AFP in English 1824 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] Freetown, Feb 22 (AFP)—Liberia's United Liberation Movement (ULIMO) has seized control of Lofa county bordering Sierra Leone from rebels of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL), state house aides said Monday [21 February].

The aides said the loss of the strategic county by the NPFL, which controls much of Liberia outside the capital Monrovia, was reported to Sierra Leonean junta leader, Captain Valentine Strasser, by visiting Liberian Information Minister Lamin Waritay.

The county was a major supply base for the NPFL to ferry arms and ammunition to the Sierra Leonean rebel Revolutionary United Front (RUF) led by Foday Sankoh.

Western diplomats said the ousting of the NPFL from the county was a major development, which enabled Sierra Leonean troops assisted by Guinean soldiers and arms and ammunition supplied by Nigeria to launch decisive attacks on RUF rebels within Sierra Leone's southern and eastern flanks.

Waritay was later Monday due to go Guinea before a visit to France, diplomatic sources said.

Taylor began Liberia's civil war in December 1989.

ECOMOG Announces Capture of Harbel, Other Localities

AB2302123093 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 23 Feb 93

[Text] In our (?country) this morning, the West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], says it will continue to advance into the hinterland of Liberia until lasting peace is restored. At the press conference held yesterday in Monrovia, the ECOMOG field commander, Major General Adetunji Olurin, told reporters that ECOMOG had already dislodged the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] in a number of areas including Crozierville, Bensonville, the VOA station, Fewehn, Careysburg, (Fifteengate), Harbel, Cuttington, and Owensgrove.

With the (?worsening) of the current situation, Maj. Gen. Olurin pointed out that it is obvious that the NPFL cannot take on ECOMOG militarily. [Words indistinct] by ECOMOG, according to the field commander, is in fulfillment of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] mandate and the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord. The accord calls for the disarming and encampment of all warring factions in the Liberian conflict.

Gen. Olurin reiterated his call to the remaining NPFL leadership still in Liberia to call off their senseless adventure and embrace the ECOWAS peace accord before it is too late. Gen. Olurin made particular mention of Major Enoch Dogolee and Tom Woewiyu of the NPFL, requesting them to make all necessary arrangements to contact ECOMOG for a truce in the interest of their fighters and the people in areas they are stationed. He said, for now, these are the two men that the force wants to talk to because, according to him, they are close to the NPFL leader and can easily inform him that the game is over and he cannot achieve his aims through the barrel of the gun. Any delay on their part, Gen. Olurin said, will mean further suffering upon their fighters and the people in their areas. He however reassured the NPFL fighters who want to surrender to do so immediately as the force is ready at all times to guarantee their safety and well-being and warned that it will be very harmful to them at this time to offer any resistance.

Niger

Alliance Appeals for 'Smooth' Presidential Elections

AB2302111893 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] The parties within the Alliance of Forces of Change [AFC] met on 22 February. After examining the organization of the legislative elections, the Alliance made a number of appeals concerning the upcoming presidential elections.

[Begin unidentified official recording] (?The AFC) appeals to:

1. The government and all the transition organs to do everything possible to ensure smooth presidential elections in all the country's constituencies. This should be done by mainly taking the following extra steps: Reopening the polling stations closed down as a result of insecurity; enabling Niger citizens resident in Togo to vote in Benin if they wish to do so; cancelling the proxy ballot papers used in the legislative elections, and issuing new ones for the presidential elections.
2. All Niger citizens should participate massively in the voting, while scrupulously seeing to the regularity of the elections.
3. The armed rebellion should refrain from any act likely to jeopardize the inevitable victory of the AFC.

The AFC reiterates its confidence in all friendly countries, international organizations, and the national and international media concerning their cost free help toward the material organization of the elections, and in the interest they have always shown for the smooth democratization process in the country.

The AFC for true change.

[Signed] Niger Alliance for Democracy and Social Progress-Zamalafia; Democratic and Social Convention-Rahama; Niger Party for Democracy and Socialism-Tareya; Niger Progressive Party-African Democratic Rally; Republican Party for Liberties and Progress in Niger-Nakowa; Niger Social Democratic Party-Alheri; PUND [expansion unknown]-Salama; Union for Democracy and Progress-Amici; Union fr Democracy and Social Progress-Amama. [end recording]

Nigeria

Babangida Addresses Economic Summit in Abuja

AB2002190093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 19 Feb 93

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has welcomed all efforts to revive the nation's economy, saying that there can never be a successful transition to democracy with a declining economy. The president, who was speaking at the opening of the first Nigerian economic summit in Abuja, stressed the government's determination to put in place a lasting legacy on the economic front. State House correspondent, Biyi Aiabi, reports:

[Begin recording] [Alabi] [Break in transmission] has said the mission of the summit started when this administration launched the Structural Adjustment Program adding that the original objectives are still necessary to stimulate investments. He recalled government's top economic decisions, which include floating the naira,

abolishing import licenses, eliminating commodity boards, reducing tariffs across the board, and rationalizing the public service.

[Babangida] Evidently, the economy seems to have responded positively to these initiatives, despite some negative and unintended tendencies. What we now need is a strong commitment to implementation and keep pace with the reform program. It is becoming clear that structural adjustment is a continuous process. The Nigerian economic situation and our aspirations are continually changing. Therefore, structural adjustment becomes a never ending task.

[Alabi] President Babangida said the mandate to the Transitional Council is to define general direction of government policy and a long term vision for the country, placing particular emphasis on appropriate implementation of the programs. He said for sustained economic growth and development, there must be stable macroeconomic environment, debt-relief programs, appropriate role for the public sector, and an attractive investment climate. The president announced some reforms which are either ongoing or will soon be implemented to ensure buoyant economy. Among these are acceleration of the operation of indirect approach to monitoring management through open-market operations by the Central Bank, acceleration of privatization and commercialization of government corporations, and possible liberalization of foreign ownership requirements for industries where indigenous majority shareholding is still mandatory by appropriate government's agencies.

The chairman of the Transitional Council and head of government, Chief Ernest Shonekan, emphasized the need to find a Nigerian formula for Nigerian economic problems. He said Nigeria's future economic and political success would depend on the performance of the private sector. He also spoke on the so-called Nigerian factor.

[Shonekan] There is no denying that the so-called Nigerian factor undermines our self-confidence and prestige as a people and nation. Let me say it to the [word indistinct] of everybody that I do not believe the Nigerian factor and I will work to eliminate this [words indistinct]. What I see is good, honest, hard-working Nigerians who want to [words indistinct].

[Alabi] Chief Shonekan, whose paper was titled *The Challenge Ahead*, spoke of the Transitional Council's determination to affect fundamental reforms to create an attractive investment climate for local and foreign investors. The three-day summit, which has drawn participants from the private and public sectors, will lay down a blue-print to achieve real growth rate in excess of 5 percent in the 1990s and beyond. [end recording]

Shonekan Outlines Six-Point Agenda

AB2202173193 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 21 Feb 93

[Text] At the end of the two-day economic summit in Abuja, Chief Shonekan outlined a six-point agenda as the council's economic philosophy for the nation. He stated this in an address at the closing ceremony of the Nigeria economic summit. State House correspondent Mohamed Kudu Abubakar reports:

[Begin recording] [Abubakar] From the agenda are commitments to free markets, encouragement of private investments through the creation of an enabling environment which focuses government on its traditional role, and leaving the private sector to take the lead role in economic development. Others are governance in the country's national interest, commitment to the rule of law aimed at protecting property rights, individual safety and security, and the establishment of an economic foundation for democracy.

[Shonekan] These six elements, ladies and gentlemen, of our economic philosophy are built on Nigerian values that I believe will stand the test of time. They are also consistent with the best economic practices which are working successfully at the global level. These six elements, therefore, will provide useful criteria to evaluate decisions we will be called to make during the next six months, and will provide the framework for developing our economic blueprint for the future.

[Abubakar] Chief Shonekan, who recognized the progress so far made by the structural adjustment program, promised to implement some of the major reforms identified by the economic summit. This includes the elimination of microeconomic distortions through reduction of budget deficit and elimination of extra budgetary expenditures. Others are proper economic measures aimed at ensuring the compatibility of the naira and appropriate pricing of goods and services to encourage more investments.

The head of government promised to continue with dialogues with most summit participants and has scheduled a first quarter review of the economy by the end of April and a mid-year review by the end of July, and an announcement of Nigeria's long-term economic strategy before the end of the transition. [end recording]

Journal Calls on Clinton To Help Africa

AB2002193393 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 20 Feb 93

[From the press review]

[Text] The NIGERIAN ECONOMIST calls on President Bill Clinton to spear efforts by Africa, which is ravaged by the scourge of war and hunger. The magazine says it is not enough for America to use the United Nations Security Council to punish countries that disagree with America, or reward countries that actively supported

America's aggression against Iraq. But the NIGERIAN ECONOMIST says America should enunciate policies that help the poor all over the world. The magazine restates Walter Rodney's point that if Africa wealth is good enough to develop the glittering capitals of Western Europe and America, logic demands that Western capital flows to Africans when they are in dire need. So, let the West tell the London and Paris Clubs to loosen the death noose. And let the West [words indistinct] help Africans to get rid of their corrupt leaders and support (?prudent) ones. That way, the IMF and Britain will not need to dictate to countries like Nigeria to remove a non-existent fuel subsidy.

Commentary Examines U.S. Government's 'Strong Signals'

AB2102161093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 19 Feb 93

[Commentary by Pat Chukwuelue]

[Text] Many Africans who watched the inauguration of President Bill Clinton of the United States last month on satellite television could have felt elated that another Democrat has come to the White House. (?The habit), in recent times, is that Africa enjoys more cordial relations with the United States whenever a Democratic president is in office. This tends to explain part of the euphoria that reverberated in the continent when Mr. Clinton emerged last November as the American president-elect.

Barely one month old in office, President Clinton has given strong signals of the direction that his policy towards Africa would go. His appointees so far, especially in those spheres where Africa has vital interest, are [word indistinct] already identified as friends of the blacks. This inspires a great deal of hope for Africa. Political appointments in themselves could have a positive effect, however, they cannot be enough.

One of the major factors that will test the ingenuity of the Clinton administration is the handling of foreign debt relief. In Nigeria, for instance, the 1993 budget has earmarked over 50 percent of the total revenue earnings for the servicing of external debts. In the rest of Black Africa, the ratio is worse. What this means is that African countries are left with little or nothing to cater for the basic needs of the people. President Clinton is not new to the sign of peace and concept of hope. He was born and raised in a town that goes by that name. He cannot have much difficulty in finding ways of offering hope to the African continent. Africa has reached a crucial point where the outflow of vital resources exceeds by far the inflow of investments and financial assistance. President Clinton should design his foreign debt relief program to address Africa's current economic realities.

In the political realm, it is heartwarming that the new man in the White House is fulfilling the promises he made on the campaign trail to assist all those building democracy and freedom abroad. The Clinton administration, unlike the equivocation of its predecessor, has

clearly frowned at the intransigence of Jonas Savimbi and his UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels in Angola. The president should go a step further and grant diplomatic recognition to the government of President Dos Santos. In other troubled spots in Africa, the time has come for the White House to put aside the lenses of political ideology which the Reagan and Bush administration employed to look at the complex issues at stake. The Clinton administration, like other democratic administrations before it, is expected to bring America's ability and understanding in tackling the identified problems in these areas. The situation in South Africa tends to stand as a test case for President Clinton. Fortunately, the man he has appointed as the assistant secretary of state for African affairs is versed in the scope of the struggle to dismantle the obnoxious apartheid system in that country. Africans are eager that the Clinton Administration should promptly evolve a strategy to bring about (?fully) democratic government and policy in South Africa. The United States should clearly break away from the delay tactics which the Reagan-Bush era employed on this issue.

Dr. Butrus-Ghali, the secretary general of the United Nations, has suggested ways of reforming the Security Council of the world body. If adopted and implemented, this will ensure the democratization of the Security Council and help in making its resolutions more credible and respectable. Africa expects the Clinton administration to show imaginative leadership in all these areas. It is the only way it can justify the support, hope, and enthusiasm which the emergence of the Clinton presidency whipped up in Africa.

Sierra Leone

Strasser Meets Liberian Government Official

AB2202212393 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] Lofa County, Charles Taylor's major supply route to the rebels in Sierra Leone, has been captured by local Liberian security personnel loyal to the Interim Government in Monrovia, and it is now under their full control. The report was made in Freetown today when the Liberian information minister, Mr. Lamini Waritay, called on the chairman of the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] and head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser, to deliver a special message from Interim President Dr. Amos Sawyer.

The minister, in his report, thanked ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] for crushing the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] siege in Monrovia and announced that the city was no longer in danger, not even from long-range artillery weapons.

Mr. Waritay thanked Capt. Strasser, the government, and people of Sierra Leone for their continued support for ECOMOG and the Yamoussoukro peace accord even

in the face of an unprovoked war that continues to destroy the country. He assured the head of state that if the present situation on the ground continues, very soon Charles Taylor will lack the capacity to unleash any more violence.

Capt. Strasser assured the Liberian people that Sierra Leone will continue to support the ECOWAS peace initiative in Liberia because we regard Charles Taylor as a threat to peace in the entire subregion. He said his government and the people of Sierra Leone are encouraged by reports about the situation on the ground in Liberia.

Capt. Strasser told the Liberian minister about the recent recapture of Kono by government forces, helped by their Guinean counterparts, and spoke about plans to retake more territory from the rebels. He, however, noted that we will continue to face serious problems from the rebel menace, unless the situation in Liberia was brought under full control.

Mr. Waritay, who was introduced to the head of state by the secretary of state in the chairman's office, Mr. John Benjamin, returned to Monrovia this afternoon.

OAU Envoy on Talks With Government, Liberia

AB2202150393 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 22 Feb 93

[Text] [Monitored in progress]...left Freetown for Accra, Ghana. In an interview with SLENA [SIERRA LEONE NEWS AGENCY], Professor Banana [OAU envoy for Liberia] expressed satisfaction with his visit, especially

discussions he had with government and Liberian officials. These discussions, according to the professor, have reinforced the need to find a speedy conclusion to the Liberian crisis. On the question of a timetable for resolving the Liberian crisis, Prof. Banana said the OAU is only complementing the efforts of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] in bringing about peace in the subregion. He said the timetable for the end of the crisis should come from the Liberian people. Prof. Banana however warned that the continuation of the Liberian conflict confirms the danger of a catastrophic destruction of both human and material resources.

On the issue of whether the war in Sierra Leone should be part of a peace process in Liberia, Prof. Banana opined that once the Liberian crisis is solved, peace will reign in this country as envisaged by ECOWAS and the OAU. On the modalities of implementing an OAU cease-fire and conducting elections in Liberia, Prof. Banana said the provision for the Yamoussoukro Peace Accord will be followed since the peace plan itself is the basis for the resolution of the Liberian crisis. On the possibilities of imposing further sanctions on Charles Taylor should he turn down the new OAU initiative, Prof. Banana drew a distinction between Charles Taylor and his movement, but he however awaits the outcome of their maiden meeting. He spoke on a wide range of African issues including the future of the OAU and the movement towards democracy in Africa.

The OAU delegation will be holding discussions with the Ghanaian president, Mr. Jerry John Rawlings, to seek his own assessment of what he perceives to be the obstacle to peace in Liberia.

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